



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1932

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. W. CATTO, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

NEWPORT:

EVAN WILLIAMS (PRINTERS) LTD., FRIARS STREET.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR CYRUS T. CLISSITT, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman :

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS, D.L.

THE MAYOR (Councillor Griffith J. Jones, J.P.)	COUNCILLOR W. CASEY
ALDERMAN J. LLOYD DAVIES, J.P.	„ A. LEVESON
„ T. G. LEWIS	„ Mrs. E. E. POOLE
„ W. A. LINTON, J.P.	„ F. ATWELL
COUNCILLOR F. QUICK, J.P.	„ G. W. ARMSTEAD
„ F. J. HUMPHRIES	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Chairman :

ALDERMAN W. A. LINTON, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

COUNCILLOR A. LEVESON

All the Members of the Health Committee.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. A. HART, J.P.

Co-opted Members :

MRS. H. E. BARRATT	MRS. N. PADGET
„ W. RALPHS	„ G. M. SLADE
„ K. FAWCKNER	„ M. J. PARRY
	MRS. T. CROWTHER

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

(COUNCILLOR W. T. GRIFFITHS, J.P.)

Deputy-Chairman :

ALDERMAN W. A. LINTON, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Councillor Griffith J. Jones, J.P.)	COUNCILLOR E. W. KING
ALDERMAN E. A. CHARLES, J.P.	„ F. RYAN
COUNCILLOR W. J. WALL	„ Mrs. E. E. POOLE
„ F. J. HUMPHRIES	„ F. ATWELL
„ J. R. WARDELL	„ Mrs. S. J. HAYWARD
„ R. DAVIES	„ MEYRICK WILLIAMS
„ A. E. PUGH	

VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman W. A. Linton, J.P.

Representing the Corporation ...	...	The Mayor (Councillor Griffith J. Jones, J.P.), Aldermen Col. W. Clifford Phillips, D.L., W. M. Blackburn, T. G. Lewis, Councillors R. Davies and Mrs. Hayward
Representing the Medical Profession ...	...	Dr. S. Hamilton, Dr. W. Bassett and Dr. T. Morrell Thomas.
Representing the Social Workers ...	...	The Revs. Thomas Richards (Resigned 30/6/32), F. Molyneux, S. Nadale and D. D. Joseph.
Co-opted Members ...	...	Councillor Mrs. M. A. Hart, J.P.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health ...	...	J. Howard Jones, M.D., D.Sc., C.M. (T.D.) (to June 30th). H. W. Catto, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Appointed 1/7/31).
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.) ...	...	Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistants to Medical Officer of Health...	...	Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. F. G. D. Kerr, M.B., B.S. (Part Time). G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S., Dock St. H. S. Robinson, M.R.C.V.S., Chepstow Road.
Borough Analyst (Part-Time) ...	...	Percy E. Jones.
Veterinary Officer under Tuberculosis Order, 1925 (Part-Time) ...	...	C. J. Burr 2,3,4.
Secretary, Maternity and Child Welfare and Venereal Diseases Committee ...	...	Herbert Smith 1, W. Charles 1, W. J. Powell 1, E. J. Davies 1, F. J. Keyes 1, Robert Mair 1,2 and W. F. Bolton 3.
Senior Urban Sanitary Inspector ...	...	Miss M. Taylor, Miss B. E. M. C. Evans 5, Miss A. French 5, Miss M. G. Beynon, Miss H. J. Davies 5,6, Mrs. E. M. Grabner 5, Miss M. M. Bond 5,6, Miss M. Oldfield, *Miss K. B. Baynam 5,6 (Appointed 1/9/32).
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	...	*Inspector of Midwives.
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses ...	...	Mrs. C. Bristow (Part-Time).
Health Visitor for Infectious Diseases... Clerical—	...	
Chief ...	...	Percy E. Jones. W. H. M. Jones, E. de Lloyd, W. J. Croker, L. H. Harper, G. R. Evans 3, F. H. Williams, L. J. Carter, A. J. Rowe and H. C. Coldrick.
Vaccination Officer ...	...	E. de Lloyd.
Female Lay Assistants (M. & C.W.) ...	...	Miss M. E. Lowater (Resigned 31/12/32) and Miss H. H. Waldron.
Part-Time Assistants—		
Orthopaedic and Nurse Masseuse ...	...	Miss V. Gillman Jones
U.V.R. Clinic Nurse ...	...	Miss E. M. Capper.
Lay ...	...	Mrs. F. Gregory, Miss Huntley and Miss R. Harris.
All-yr-yn Isolation Hospital ...	...	Matron : Miss J. Adams.
Crick House (Small Pox) Hospital ...	...	Caretakers : Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Billing.
House Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers ...	...	H. J. Smith and T. L. Taylor.

- 1 = Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.
- 2 = Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).
- 3 = Certificate Royal San. Inst. and San. Insp. Joint Board.
- 4 = Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
- 5 = Certificated Midwife (By Exam.).
- 6 = Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS
FOR 1931 & 1932.

Area of Borough (Land and Inland Water) ...				5,020 acres
(including 589 acres covered with water)				
		1931		1932
Population (estimated)	...	89,210	...	89,630
Density (persons per acre)	...	17.77	...	17.85
Dwelling Houses (estimated)	...	17,832	...	17,921
(1921—15,660)				
Average number of occupants per dwelling house	5.00	...	...	5.00
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses pulled down)	...	95	...	89
Births (nett)	No.	1,599	...	1,509
	Rate	17.92	...	16.83
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents)	No.	1,166	...	1,062
	Rate	13.07	...	11.85
Infant Deaths (Do.)	No.	126	...	116
	Rate per 1,000 Births	78.8	...	76.9
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1000 per annum...	...	2.44	...	1.77
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	·415	...	...	·290
Rateable Value at March 31st	£600,599			£603,279
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,369			£2,370
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	12/2			11/10

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MARKET BUILDINGS,
NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1932. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

The area of the Borough amounts to 5,020 acres, which includes 589 acres covered by water.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1932 was 89,630, or an increase of 432 since the Census of April 26th-27th, 1931. During the 12 months to the middle of the year 1932 the increase was 420, whereas the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) amounted to 447; so that an allowance was made for slight migration to surrounding areas. The female population must be considered in excess of that of the males by 1,464, if the Census ratio has been maintained. This relationship of the sexes was not consistent throughout the town for in Crindau, Alexandra, Central and Lliswerry Wards the males exceed the females in numbers.

The average number of persons per dwellinghouse and the density of population (i.e. persons per acre) do not change much from year to year. The figures for the various Wards will be found in Table I. at the end of the Report. In the town as a whole there was an average of 5.0 persons in each dwelling. Alexandra Wards gave the highest figure—6.72 and Maindee the lowest—4.14 persons per house. The number of persons per acre varied very considerably in the different Wards from 7.27 in Alexandra Ward to 90.56 in Tredegar Ward. For the whole of the Borough, the average figure was 17.85.

Dwellinghouses.—The number of structurally separate dwelling-houses in the Borough on June 30th was calculated to be 17,921, of which 215 were void. By December 31st the number had increased to 17,947. These figures are taken from local records. The local figures are slightly lower than those enumerated at the Census, the difference being 355. This difference is due to the inclusion in the Census Returns of (1) all tenements as separate dwellings—if they had separate entrances from outside—and (2) of “Huts” whether or not plans for their erection had been passed by the Corporation. Further reference to Dwelling-houses will be found under the heading of “Housing.”

The Rateable Value of the Borough at March 31st, 1932, was £603,279, and the sum represented by a penny rate was £2,370.

CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works (including Galvanized sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General and Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling works, and Flour mills.

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Ministry of Health Circular 1269 (Wales) Appendix I.).

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	1461	760	701	Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population ...
	Illegitimate	48	23	25	
Stillbirths	...	65	42	23	Rate per 1000 total (live and stillbirths) births ...
Deaths	...	1062			Death rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population ...
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy					
and childbirth	...	...	...	...	from sepsis ...
„	„	„	„	„	„ other causes ...
Death rate of infants under one year of age:—					
All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	...	...	76·9
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	76·7
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	83·3
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	7
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	5

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

The total number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1932 was 1,557. Over 99 per cent. of the births were notified. This high percentage has been maintained for some years without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The stillbirths notified and registered numbered 70, plus 2 registered but not notified; in addition there were 22 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1925-1932 are as follows :—

		1925	1926	1927-	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Live Births	Notified and Registered	1985	1902	1774	1736	1730	1712	1630	1554
	Registered but not Notified	11	18	16	12	6	13	8	3
	Notified but not Registered	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Live Births ...		1998	1921	1790	1748	1736	1725	1638	1557
Still Births Notified and/or Regist'd		78	87	82	80	89	65	76	73
Miscarriages ...		25	21	20	24	23	21	23	22
Twin Births (No. of Children) ...		68	64	40	38	56	40	52	48

The live births notified by midwives were 1,316; by doctors, parents and others, 238.

REGISTERED BIRTHS.

The net number of live births registered in the Borough during 1932 was 1,509 (783 boys and 726 girls), and the birth rate was 16.83 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an average of 21.19 during the five years 1922-26, and of 18.11 during the quinquennial period 1927-31. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1932 was 15.3 and in the 118 County Boroughs 15.4. The figure of 1,509 was the lowest number of births ever recorded in Newport since the extension of the Borough in 1888. The number of births has shown a continuous decline since the year 1920, when the number of births registered was 2,625.

The number and percentage of illegitimate births do not fluctuate much! the 1932 figures were 48, with a percentage of 3.2 of total births, compared with 3.1 in 1926, 2.5 in 1927, 2.8 in 1928, 3.1 in 1929, 3.7 in 1930, and 3.1 in 1931.

STILLBIRTHS.

The compulsory registration of Stillbirths came into operation on 1st July, 1927. The nett number of Stillbirths registered in Newport in 1928 was 72; in 1929, 82; in 1930, 61; in 1931, 70; and in 1932, 65; with a rate of .72 per 1,000 of the population. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .66. Since the Notification of Births Act came into operation in 1908, the number of Stillbirths notified has been recorded, and judging from the result of the compulsory registration of Stillbirths the figures previously recorded, appear to have been fairly complete: they give an annual average for the past 5 years of 71.6 Stillbirths,—a very serious loss. In 1932 the proportion of Stillbirths to Live births was 4.3 per cent.—the same figure as the average for the

past 5 years. Crindau Ward still shows the highest proportion of Stillbirths—5.9 per cent. during the same quinquennial period and Lliswerry Ward next with 4.6 per cent. The Wards which gave the lowest proportion were Alexandra 3.5 per cent., Central 3.6, and Caerau 3.7.

It is estimated that through the Country about 15 per cent. of these Stillbirths are due to Syphilis.

Syphilitic offspring may be born dead, diseased, mentally defective, deformed, blind, deaf, or may be otherwise affected so as to be a burden to the community for life.

Maternity and Child Welfare work can and does ensure in many cases the birth of healthy infants from Syphilitic mothers if they have had adequate specific treatment. It is often stated that Maternity and Child Welfare work increases the proportion of the unfit among the general population. This is not so in the case of infants whose mothers submitted to proper treatment during pregnancy, resulting in the production of many healthy children and the saving of money which would have had to be spent on their treatment and care in after-life.

Many of the deaths under 4 weeks were due to injuries at birth.

In previous reports reference has been made to a large percentage of Stillbirths, and deaths during the first weeks of life following instrumental delivery which is so popular among a large number of mothers when compared with conservative methods of delivery. It has been maintained by some specialists that there is a larger proportion of mental defectives among children delivered instrumentally than among those infants in which the natural process of birth is not interfered with.

INFANT MORTALITY.

116 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 76.9 per 1,000 births, compared with 78.8 in 1931, and with 68.0 and 70.5 during the two previous quinquennial periods respectively. In England and Wales the rate during 1932 was 65, and in the County Boroughs 69. The chief causes of death and their variation from year to year will be seen in the table on next page.

It will be noticed that one of the headings shows a continuous increase, namely that under which Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis are recorded. Of these causes of death "Congenital Defects" is by far the most numerous and important. The remarks made above in reference to Stillbirths apply also to deaths from "Congenital Defects."

INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH. WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908—1912		1927-31		1932		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	% †	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	7.5	5.1	5	4.3	3.3
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	6.5	4.4	4	3.4	2.6
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	37.5	25.5	39	33.6	25.8
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	15.6	10.6	28	24.1	18.5
Tuberculosis Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	1.6	1.1	1	.9	.6
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	2.8	1.9	3	2.6	2.0
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	21.4	14.4	25	21.5	16.6
Venereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	.7	.5	...	...	...
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	6.5	4.4	11	9.5	7.3
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	68.0	116	100	76.7
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	4.7	3.2	2	1.7	1.3
Uncertified Deaths ...	0.9	1.1	.5	.37	...	...	...
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem ...	...	...	...	...	3	2.6	2.0

† Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

Compared with the previous 5 yearly period four of the groups show a decreased rate and five of the groups an increased rate.

Age at Death.

For the purpose of further analysis the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups and the following figures are given for comparison. (Rates per 1,000 births):—

Age Group.				Newport		England and Wales, 1931
				1932	Previous 5 yearly average	
Under 1 month ...	...	...	...	39.8	35.6	32
1 to 3 months ...	...	...	...	12.6	9.2	11
3 to 6 months ...	...	...	...	9.3	8.7	9
6 to 12 months ...	...	...	...	15.3	15.5	15

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work combined with an improved obstetrical service are the most promising service methods of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies arise undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice on the part of the patient of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy. It does not appear to have had any effect on reducing the infantile mortality to any appreciable extent.

Mortality among Illegitimate Children.—Of the 48 infants born out of wedlock, four died. The death rate was 83.3 per 1,000 of such births compared with an average of 68.0 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. The mortality rate among these infants has shown a marked decline in recent years.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

Notification.—6 cases of Puerperal Fever (1 non-resident) and 10 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia (4 non-residents) were notified during the year. Only one of the cases of Puerperal Pyrexia developed into Puerperal Fever. The non-residents were cases admitted to local hospitals for the confinement or because of "fever." All the cases of Puerperal Fever were removed to hospital, and 4 of the 6 Newport cases of Pyrexia also received hospital treatment.

Deaths.—3 mothers died from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and child birth, or 1.99 per 1,000 births. 1 of the 3 deaths was due to Puerperal Fever (.66 per 1,000 births). 5 non-residents admitted into local hospitals also died, 2 from Puerperal Fever and 3 from Non-Septic causes. For England and Wales the Puerperal Fever death-rate was 1.61 and the total Maternal Mortality rate was 4.24 per 1,000 births.

As will be seen from the figures given below the maternal deaths in Newport during 1932 were far below the average. In fact not since 1924 have the figures been so satisfactory.

Period.		Deaths per 1000 Births.					
		Sepsis.		Other Puerperal Causes		Total.	
		Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900	...	3·	1·41	6·8	3·19	9·8	4·60
1910—1914	...	3·2	1·36	8·4	3·58	11·6	4·95
1922—1926	...	4·4	2·15	4·4	2·15	8·8	4·31
1925—1929	...	4·4	2·43	4·6	2·54	9·0	4·98
1927—1931	...	2·2	1·31	5·4	3·21	7·6	4·52
Year 1929	...	3·	1·77	4·	2·37	7·	4·14
" 1930	...	2·	1·19	5·	2·97	7·	4·16
" 1931	...	2·	1·25	8·	5·00	10·	6·25
" 1932	...	1·	0·66	2·	1·32	3·	1·99

It is a well recognised fact that liability to infection largely depends upon the general health of the patient. The organisms which cause Puerperal Fever are sometimes harboured by the women before child-birth whilst diminished resistance to infection through lowered vitality, and damage to the tissues during labour, are undoubtedly contributory causes of the incidence of Puerperal Fever. To prevent this, medical supervision and treatment during pregnancy is therefore of great importance in the prevention of this condition.

Conditions of overcrowding still exist in a considerable number of houses in which births occur. Adequate Maternity Hospital provision is the only practicable solution. A great step forward has been made by the reservation of part of the Maternity Block at Woolston Hospital (4 of the 8 beds) for the reception of confinement cases coming under the purview of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, where the home conditions are unsatisfactory or where complications are threatened. At the time of writing the prejudice at first displayed against this Hospital because it was attached to a Public Assistance Infirmary already shows signs of being overcome.

This is in addition to the arrangement whereby beds are reserved in three private Maternity Homes for suitable cases should the need arise.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 693 expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff, compared with 592 during 1931.

254 new Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres in addition to 79 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were, at the Clinic 1,587, at Centres 1,936, Total, 3,523. 720 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres consists of medical advice and instruction in infant hygiene generally. It is to be deplored that time cannot be found for systematic lectures, only personal talks being possible at odd times.

Ante-natal work continues to increase.

191 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with fresh milk for varying periods according to their circumstances—in addition many other necessitous Expectants were supplied with groats and medicated foods at the Centres and Clinic by voluntary as well as Corporation funds.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 11 births (8 non-residents)

occurred there, of which 5 were stillborn. At Woolston House 19 births took place, of which 2 were stillborn and all were resident of the Borough. At the Barracks there were 2 births—a total of 32 registered births at Public Institutions.

There are also 7 private Maternity Homes in the town. 184 births occurred in them; 9 were stillbirths and 57 were non-residents. In all, 216 births took place at Institutions, etc. It is worthy of note that the percentage of stillbirths to live births in these Institutions was 5.1, compared with 4.3 in the whole town. A large proportion of the patients were admitted into the Maternity Homes owing to complications of pregnancy.

In addition to the reservation of maternity beds in Woolston Hospital, arrangements exist for the admission on the recommendation of your Officers of maternity cases to the Kensington Maternity Home, Herbert Street Maternity Home, and Gold Tops Nursing Home. The Corporation pay the fees; the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances. 23 patients were admitted into these 4 Institutions during the year, for which the Corporation paid £199 6s. 6d. in addition to £11 11s. 0d. Surgical fees. Repayment of £74 15s. 7d. of this amount was claimed from the patients, leaving a sum of £5 18s. 4d. to be borne by the Corporation for each of the 23 patients or £136 1s. 11d.

No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Corporation for home-nursed cases.

Fees paid by L.A. to Doctors "called in" by Midwives.

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of Emergency amounted (in 1932) to £508 14s. 0d. for 282 patients. The amount claimed from patients amounted to £253 6s. 6d.

Of the 282 cases, 99 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 111 were required to repay part, 72 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£26 0s. 0d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years. Repayments by patients amounted to £9 1s. 3d.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

Mothers.			Children.		
To—	Visits&Re-visits		To—	Visits&Re-visits	
	1931	1932		1931	1932
Centre and Clinic Mothers ...	37	29	Centre and Clinic Infants ...	84	183
Other Mothers ...	175	162	Other Infants ...	4862	5124
Centre and Clinic Expectant Mothers ...	74	66	Centre and Clinic Children 1-5 yrs ...	438	286
Other Expectant Mothers ...	693	654	Other " " Infectious Diseases, etc	3649	4784
Infectious Diseases	10	27		937	1179
Total ...	989	938	Total ...	9970	11556

	1931.	1932.
Attempted Visits (Mothers out) ...	1,663	2,304
Total Visits, including Re-visits and Attempted Visits ...	12,622	14,798

There was again a considerable increase in the number of visits to homes compared with the previous year. The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly *Home Visiting*. It is fundamental to the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, the basis of which is mainly the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ," *Home Visiting* serves a valuable purpose in checking the work of midwives, in obtaining knowledge of a large number of cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

2,342 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres. The total attendances recorded was 17,426. 6,249 Home Visits were also paid to them, including visits re Infectious Diseases.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under 5 years at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 17,860 during 1932, compared with 15,282 during 1931.

INFANT FEEDING.

1,474 newly born infants were visited during 1932, out of a total of 1,557 live births occurring during the calendar year.

The results of the usual enquiries in respect of methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows :—

	1932	<i>Average previous 5 years.</i>
Breast Milk only	88.5	84.6
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	2.6	3.9
Total wholly or partly Breast Food	91.1	88.5
Artificial Food only	7.5	9.8
Too weak to take nourishment ...	1.4	1.6

Enquiries were made in reference to 93 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 7 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in 31 others, or 33.3 per cent. of the deaths, under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

32 of the 93 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, 4 partly breast-fed, and 19 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,334 infants showed that 56.4 per cent. of them were still breast-fed. compared with an average of 57.0 during the previous 5 years.

The reasons given for the artificial feeding of the infants at the time of the first visit were as follows :—

On Doctor's advice, 12; Insufficient or no Milk, 55; Death of Mother, 4; Ill-health of Mother, 16; Breast trouble, 8; Illegitimacy, 6; "Baby too weak to suck," 2; No desire to breast feed, 4. Total, 107.

DUMMY TEATS.

598, or 46.4 per cent., of the 1,289 infants visited at 6 months of age were using comforters provided by their mothers. This figure tends to rise.

CLOTHING.

Enquiries were made in reference to the clothing of 1,427 infants. They showed that flannelette was partly used in 46.3 per cent. of the cases. This shows a most undesirable increase compared with recent years. The danger of fire and burning accidents from the use of this inflammable material as clothing for infants cannot be exaggerated. With all the teaching and instruction of mothers provided at the Maternity and Child Welfare centres and by Home Visiting it is alarm-

ing to find that with nearly half the babies visited at 6 months of age flannelette should be used in their clothing. The probable explanation is—financial stress—for the material is cheap and durable. Every endeavour must be made to counter the use of flannelette by again popularising the Centre garment clubs.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEWLY BORN.

4 cases were notified, compared with 2 last year. 41 other cases of inflamed eyes, mostly of a very mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until the termination of the condition. 4 of them attended the Royal Gwent Hospital as out-patients, 2 of these were notified cases. 17 cases were treated by their own doctor, including 2 notified cases, and 24 very slight cases got well without special treatment.

The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum *notified* in 1932 gives a case rate per 1,000 births of 2.65, compared with the average for the previous 5 years of 4.05.

The enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed that there was no apparent injury in any case, with one exception: this case was totally blind. There was little hope of saving the sight from the beginning (according to the statement of the Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Hospital). The child suffered from Congenital Syphilis.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of Ophthalmia, and the mothers, if necessary, into Allt-yr-yn Hospital, where the cases cannot be successfully treated otherwise, as 25 per cent. of the cases of blindness in the past have been attributed to infection of the infants' eyes by Gonorrhoea. But no case was admitted during the year.

Experience has shown the importance of early visits by the Health Visitor in order to secure prompt Hospital treatment in severe cases, as the only hope of success lies in the application of intensive treatment as soon as possible.

If the practice recommended by some of postponing visitation of homes until the midwife had ceased visiting were adopted serious results might follow, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Dr. Laird, who acts as Superintendent of Midwives, reports as follows:—

At the beginning of 1932 there were 42 midwives on the Register. Of these 4 gave up practice in the town, and one new name was added.

The midwives attended 1,458 births including abortions. In 277 of these cases medical practitioners were also engaged, and medical aid was also called in in 601 cases.

Of the midwives in practice 4 attended over 100 cases—135, 108, 102, and 101 respectively,—and 4 others had over 50 cases, while 3 midwives had no cases at all.

Herbert Street Maternity Home was responsible for 253 cases.

11 midwives were entirely dependent upon their practice for a living, 18 partially and 10 not at all.

33 of the midwives had the C.M.B. certificate by examination and 6 were untrained.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives were as follows:—

For the Mother—

During Pregnancy	93
During Labour	364
During Puerperium	21

478

For the Child	123
----------------------	-----

601

Breaches of the C.M.B. Rules and Public Health Regulations—

Not sending record of advising Medical Help	3
Failure to notify Stillbirth	4
Failure to notify Deaths	4
Records or Registers not correctly filled in	21
Delay in sending Records	2

Examination of the Midwives' Registers showed that the records are more carefully attended to.

90 visits were made by the Inspector of Midwives, and in addition 37 interviews took place in the Health Department.

Notification of Stillbirths.

59 stillbirths occurred in the midwives' practice. In 5 of these the midwife only was present.

According to the midwives' records the causes of stillbirths were as follows :—

Prematurity and Twins	...	...	...	11
Marceration and Strangulation	...	...	...	9
Placenta Praevia and Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	3
Full time—reason of Stillbirth unknown	...	...	...	19
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	17
				—
				59
				—

Infectious Diseases in the Midwife's Home or Practice.

In Home—				
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2
In Practice—				
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	6
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	4

All precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection in these cases.

The majority of the midwives devote more care to their patients' health during pregnancy than was the custom in former years. This additional supervision is demanded by the Central Midwives' Board, but the midwife is not recompensed for her Ante Natal care.

Several—if not all—of the midwives at the present time are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain their full fees from their patients, although the patients are in receipt of the Maternity Benefit Allowance under the National Health Insurance Scheme.

Annual Report of Dr. Andrewina Laird, Medical Officer,
Maternity and Child Welfare.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1932.

THE GENERAL CLINIC.

New Patients during 1932—

<i>Affections.</i>			<i>Mothers.</i>
General Advice (no apparent disease) ...	...	...	92
Alimentary Conditions ...	...	...	144
Malnutrition, Dieting, Debility and Anaemia ...	...	...	99
Defective Teeth ...	...	...	79
Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	28
Nervous Affections ...	...	...	14
Albuminuria and Nephritis ...	...	...	15
Skin Diseases ...	...	...	8
Affections of Ear, Nose and Throat ...	...	...	8
Gynaecological Diseases ...	...	...	46
Deformity of Pelvis, and Previous Histories of			
Difficult Labours ...	...	...	24
Varicose Veins ...	...	...	34
Referred to Auxiliary Clinic ...	...	...	33
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	1
Thyroid Adenomata ...	...	...	5
			<hr/> 630 <hr/>

<i>Affections.</i>	<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
Healthy ...	235	42
Skin Diseases ...	49	55
Affections of Ear, Nose and Throat ..	16	83
Infectious Diseases ...	1	17
Teeth Affections ...	0	59
Enlarged Glands ...	4	19
Respiratory Diseases ...	65	76
Debility and Malnutrition ...	28	50
Anaemia ...	2	17
Alimentary Affections ...	111	45
Dieting ...	89	17
Rickets ...	6	17
Marasmus ...	5	0
Other conditions including Hernia ...	55	64
		<hr/> 666 <hr/>
		<hr/> 566 <hr/>

Total Mothers and Children at Clinic—

Individuals.	Mothers.		Infants.	Children.
	Expectant.	Others.		
New	477	153	666	566
Old	62	48	146	151
Total	539	201	812	717
Attendances	1284	542	2197	2174

Other attendances (non-medical) at the Clinic during the year were 7,821.

THE ANTE NATAL CLINIC.

This Clinic is held all day Tuesdays. The number of patients attending is large.

26 patients were admitted for hospital treatment, 22 into Nursing Homes and 4 patients into the special Ward provided for Maternity and Child Welfare cases at 131 Stow Hill. The majority of the patients were admitted because of some complication of pregnancy and labour, a few because of overcrowding in the homes.

The total attendances at the Clinic for 1932 were as follows:—

Clinic for Mothers and Children	...	4913
Ante-Natal Clinic	...	1284
Light Clinic	...	3869
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	1959
Massage Clinic	...	2897
Auxiliary Clinic	...	1237

Reports on the Light, Orthopaedic and Massage Clinics are given elsewhere:—

VALUE OF GIFTS AT CLINIC.

	£	s.	d.
Dried Milk, Groats, &c.	67	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Patent and Medicated Foods	31	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Medical Appliances	3	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£101	17	3

THE CLINIC SALES ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Dried Milk and Groats	586	1	11
Patent Foods	17	5	0
Medicated Foods	22	4	7
Appliances, Belts, Bandages	1	15	4
Bottles	1	8	7
Medical Treatment	29	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dental Treatment	9	1	3
Orthopædic Treatment	2	9	9
Light Treatment	3	5	0
T. & A. Operation Fees	16	6	0
	£689	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

66 children were operated on for Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. As in previous years this treatment was carried out at the School Clinic under an arrangement with the Education Committee.

82 patients had dental treatment.

SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

The Committee granted 19 tickets; 9 patients were sent there for 2 weeks each, and 1 patient for one week.

THE CENTRES.

There are 6 Centres. Alexandra Centre is under the care of Miss Evans and is open all day Wednesdays. Miss Bond is in charge of Central Centre, which is open on Monday afternoons and Wednesday all day. Miss Davies is in charge of Maindee Centre, which is open every Tuesday all day. Lliswerry Centre is open every Tuesday afternoon and the Superintendent is Miss Taylor, who for the first 7 months of the year was also in charge of Beechwood Centre which is held on Monday afternoons. Miss Baynam, who was appointed in August, is now Superintendent of Beechwood Centre. Crindau Centre, under the care of Mrs. Grabner, is open all day on Thursdays.

New Patients—

		Mothers	Infants.	Children.
Alexandra	...	70	91	31
Central	...	139	146	56
Crindau	...	77	102	24
Lliswerry	...	67	94	38
Maindee	...	106	116	39
Beechwood	...	73	69	38
		532	618	226

New Expectant Mothers—

Alexandra, 26; Central, 66; Crindau, 35; Lliswerry, 60; Maindee, 37; Beechwood, 30.

Number of Patients on Registers of Centres at the end of the year—

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	321	75	334	730
Central	...	450	116	389	955
Crindau	...	353	86	342	781
Lliswerry	...	211	72	217	500
Maindee	...	400	101	353	854
Beechwood	...	210	56	202	468
		1945	506	1837	4288

Medical Examinations at Centres—

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	178	212	268	658
Central	...	450	578	541	1569
Crindau	...	300	253	337	890
Lliswerry	...	275	406	436	1117
Maindee	...	155	211	283	649
Beechwood	...	192	273	431	896
		1550	1933	2296	5779

Total attendances—

		Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	...	2622	1120	1813	5555
Central ...	...	5211	2521	3202	10934
Crindau	...	2957	1522	1639	6118
Lliswerry	...	2235	1102	1363	4700
Maindee	...	3047	1407	1839	6293
Beechwood	...	2060	936	1351	4347
		18132	8608	11207	37947

The benefits which are offered through the medium of the various Clubs,—Maternity, Dental, Thrift and Fireguard,—carried on by the Voluntary workers at the Centres are of great assistance to the mothers. Unfortunately, lately, through prolonged periods of small wages or unemployment the mothers were unable to pay as much into these Clubs as formerly.

Naturally these Clubs cannot be organised except by the work of the ladies of the Voluntary Committee, as these activities do not come within the scope of the Health Visitors' duties. The help of the Voluntary workers at the Centres is much appreciated, as is also the sympathy which they extend to, and the interest which they take in, the mothers and children.

THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The Orthopaedic Scheme by a joint arrangement between the Education Authority and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, provides for the treatment of all school children and all the children under 5 years of age.

Two medical sessions are held weekly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic for the treatment of Orthopaedic cases. During the year Mr. Parker, Surgeon at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, attended on 4 special occasions at Clytha Park. He also examined some urgent cases at the Prince of Wales Hospital. Any patients requiring X-Ray examination are examined by him at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

In 1928 a special Clinic for Massage and Remedial Exercises was inaugurated, and the treatment at this Clinic has been so beneficial to the patients that 6 sessions weekly are devoted to this work.

Operative and conservative treatment is carried out by Mr. Parker at the Prince of Wales Hospital. It is now the custom to transfer some of the patients to Crossways Convalescent Home after operative treatment until the patients are fit to be discharged to their own homes. The after-care of all these patients is carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Clytha Park.

Classification of New Cases—

Infants and Children—

Rickets	...	...	...	...	17
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	1
Talipes	...	...	...	...	6
Knock Knees	...	...	...	...	7
Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	15
Observation	...	...	...	...	9
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis of Metatarsal Bones	...	...	...	...	1
Old Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Injury to Wrist	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	2
Spastic Diplegia	...	...	...	...	2
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	1
Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	14
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Arm	...	...	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	7
Kyphosis	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					93
					—

Classifications of conditions for which School Children attended—

Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	25
Other Paralysis	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculous Affections	...	...	...	...	4
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	6
Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	...	26
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	1
Perthés Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Coxa Vara	...	...	...	...	2
Epiphysitis Hip	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	...	...	3
Knock Knees	...	...	...	...	16
Shortening of Leg	...	...	...	...	1
Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	3
Amputation of Leg	...	...	...	...	2
Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	56
Deformed Feet	...	...	...	...	18
Talipes	...	...	...	...	14
Pronated Feet	...	...	...	...	6
Hollux Valgus	...	...	...	...	3
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	15
					—
					212
					—

27 other children were also seen but no apparent abnormality was found.

Total Attendances—

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Infants	...	205
Children	...	642
School Children	...	1112
		<hr/>
		1959
		<hr/>

Massage Clinic.

Infants	...	...	69
Children	...	...	375
School Children	...	...	2453
			<hr/>
			2897
			<hr/>

Cases admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital—

Children under 5 years	...	...	4
School Children	...	...	22 (1 included in above)

Appliances were supplied to 30 school children, and to 11 children under 5 years of age.

Special alterations were made to boots in a large number of cases. Plaster work was carried out at the Clinic where necessary.

As in the previous year the new cases attending the Clinic were suffering from affections with much less severe crippling than in the early years of the Clinic. There were 3 new cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis, fortunately not of a severe nature, and these came under treatment very early so that the permanent disabling in those 3 patients should be very slight.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year there has been an increase in poverty amongst our patients, and it has left a definite mark on some of them, especially on those of the mothers, who appear less well nourished and of poorer physique. In order to keep down expenses there is a decided tendency on the part of some of the mothers to continue prolonged breast feeding, which has a deleterious effect on the mother's health and consequently on the child's, and subsequently renders the mother less healthy for a future confinement.

Although the total number of attendances at the Centres has decreased slightly, there are many more patients being medically examined both at the Centres and at the Clinic; this proves that the mothers are taking greater advantage of the facilities for advice offered to them through the Child Welfare Scheme.

There has been much ill-health amongst the children, especially in the winter due to catarrhal conditions, and debility after infectious illnesses. It has been possible to help those by the granting of free milk and by the administration of preparations rich in vitamin content; boots were also granted in necessitous cases to some of the poorly shod.

A prolonged sojourn at the seaside would be very beneficial to many of the children convalescing after Measles and Whooping Cough, and would undoubtedly minimise the risks of subsequent lung trouble.

It is with regret that one observes how many of the mothers still persist—in spite of advice—in giving a dummy to their children.

At the Ante-Natal Clinic it was possible to persuade more mothers to have dental treatment. Many still fear having dental treatment during pregnancy, but it is hoped gradually to overcome this prejudice, as it is so essential to treat those cases with pyorrhoea to prevent ill-health from toxic absorption.

It is still the practice of many of the multiparous patients to engage their midwives very late in pregnancy, and thus their state of health is not supervised as it ought to be.

Dr. Daniel is in charge of the Auxiliary and Artificial Sunlight Clinics, and assists in the general Child Welfare work. She reports on her Clinics elsewhere in this report.

Miss French acts as Clinic Nurse, and on three afternoons each week is engaged in home visiting. Miss Beynon is also engaged on Clinic work, and on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons she visits Orthopaedic and Sunlight patients. Miss Lowater, who was in charge of the Sales Department and in the afternoons assisted at the Centres and in the Health Department, retired at the end of December.

As in the previous year school children attended the Clinic for Sunlight, Orthopaedic and Massage treatment.

Six of the Health Visitors have Centres, and 3 Health Visitors have Mothercraft Classes in the Elementary Schools,—Miss Bond at St. Woolos, Miss Davies at Maindee, and Mrs. Grabner at Crindau Schools. This educational health work is of great importance, and would be beneficial to all the senior girls in the Elementary Schools. In a few places, I understand, lectures of a similar kind on Fatherhood have been given to boys—at the request of the boys themselves.

The essential and most useful part of a Health Visitor's duty is undoubtedly visiting in the homes, where she can more easily gauge the environment and the circumstances of the family, and thus more adequately give advice to the mother about the baby and herself.

At the present time, the work of a Health Visitor is much more difficult and exceedingly trying—no one who has not visited the homes can quite realise just how hard it is in these times of poverty and distress.

To the entire Staff I extend my thanks; their efficiency and help during the past year have conduced to render the work of the Clinics, Centres and Health Department easier and more thorough.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

Increase over last year : Children 0-5 years—75 cases; 574 attendances.

Of the 224 children treated 25.9 per cent. showed no improvement. The conditions that responded most to treatment were Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh, Alopecia, Enteritis and Old Poliomyelitis. All these cases showed improvement—some of them very marked improvement.

Of the “rickets” cases 66.6 per cent. improved : in 19 per cent. there was marked improvement. A third of the cases showed no improvement.

There has been a definite increase in the number of Children under 5 years of age attending for treatment : but the cases and attendances of the School Children decreased, due it is believed to financial reasons.

It might be asked whether the results obtained justify the continued expenditure? Dr. Daniel states definitely that the administration of Cod Liver Oil alone does not bring about such good results as when it is combined with treatment by Ultra Violet Ray.

*Maternity and Child Welfare Cases—**Infants and Children, 1 to 5 years—*

		130 new cases 94 old cases	
<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of New Cases</i>		<i>No. of Old Cases</i>
Rickets ..	56	...	28
Debility ..	37	...	26
Nervous Debility ..	2	...	1
Not gaining Weight ..	9	...	10
Marasmus ...	7	...	—
Cervical Adenitis ..	7	...	8
Bronchial Catarrh ..	3	...	5
Chronic Bronchitis ..	2	...	3
Anaemia ..	2	...	1
Alopecia ...	2	...	1
Furunculosis ...	1	...	—
Enteritis ...	—	...	5
Old Poliomyelitis ..	—	...	2
Other Conditions ..	2	...	4
	130		94

Mothers —

1 new case.		3 old cases.	
Debility	1 Non-expectant
Alopecia	2 Non-expectant
Anæmia	1 Non-expectant

Total Attendances—

<i>Infants</i>		<i>Children</i>		<i>Mothers</i>		<i>Total</i>
321	...	2998	...	37	...	3356

Type of Lamps used—

(1) Mercury Vapour.

(2) Carbon Arc.

Amperage $2\frac{1}{2}$. Direct current.

A series of 4 Carbon Arcs.

Alternating Current.

Sessions.—2 morning and 2 afternoon sessions each week.*Infants and Children.*

Rickets.—84 cases treated. 16 showed marked improvement, the rickety conditions becoming less as the general health and disposition improved so that they became different children. 31 improved in that the bones became firmer with better general health. 9 showed slight improvement and in 28 there was no change. Most of these attended either irregularly or ceased to attend after a few treatments.

Debility.—63 cases treated. 15 showed great improvement with gain in weight and improvement in muscular tone. 24 improved. 7 showed slight improvement. 17 showed no change even after 2 or 3 courses in some cases.

Nervous debility.—3 cases treated. 1 became much improved losing her nervousness and her appetite improved. This child had had a course of treatment in 1931 without much result but after a second course this year, improved greatly. 1 improved in general health, but still nervous. 1 was unchanged.

Not gaining in weight and underweight.—19 cases treated. 5 responded well to treatment, gaining well at the time and maintaining improvement after cessation of treatment. 4 improved. 4 showed slight gain in weight. 6 showed no response at all.

Marasmus.—7 cases treated. 2 were excellent in the response made. From being under-nourished wizened infants, they became bonny and happy, average in weight and growth. One gained 7lbs. in weight in 4 months. Of the other 5 cases, 2 improved, gaining weight and continuing to do so after treatment ended. 1 only slightly improved. 2 remained unchanged. In both these cases there was only 1 attendance. All the cases had been given cod liver oil in some form prior to treatment without result until combined with ultra violet ray therapy.

Cervical Adenitis.—15 cases treated. 12 of these responded well to treatment. In 6 cases there was complete disappearance of glands, gain in weight and no recurrence of adenitis 3 months later. 6 showed improvement in general health with lessening of the glandular enlargements. 1 showed only slight improvement and 2 were unchanged.

Bronchial Catarrh.—8 cases treated. 4 greatly improved, the lungs were clear and the children free from cough. 4 improved in general health with definite improvement in lung condition.

Chronic Bronchitis.—5 cases treated. 4 showed improvement with lessening of severity of attacks. 1 showed slight improvement in lung condition which was not maintained after cessation of treatment.

Anaemia.—3 cases treated. 1 showed great improvement. This boy had had treatment before without result. He was extremely anaemic with a haemic murmur of the heart, very listless and easily tired. He became more energetic, a better colour and the cardiac murmur disappeared. The other 2 showed improvement, but not as marked.

Alopecia.—3 cases treated. All gave excellent results. New hair grew over the bald areas, and 3 months after the scalp was covered with a thick growth.

Furunculosis.—1 case treated. This infant had had recurrent boils in the sacral area for weeks. Medicinal treatment was of no avail. The boils cleared up entirely on treatment and the child became contented and happy.

Enteritis.—5 cases treated. All had had a course or two in previous years. 2 were much improved, the attacks of diarrhoea ceasing. 2 improved, the attacks lessening in frequency and severity. 1 showed slight improvement.

Old Poliomyelitis.—2 cases treated. Both improved in general health under treatment with increased muscular tone.

Other conditions.—6 cases treated.

(a) *Keloid Scar*.—1 case treated. Scar became slightly less hard but very little change otherwise.

(b) *Chilblains*.—1 case treated which showed much improvement. The chilblains disappeared but the circulation in the feet remained poor.

(c) *Old Empyema*.—1 case treated. Improved in general health with good expansion of the lung on the affected side.

(d) *T.B. Osteitis*.—1 case treated in 1931 showed no recurrence of bony infection. Good general health maintained.

(e) *Kyphosis*.—1 case treated. Improvement maintained.

(f) *Thyroid Deficiency*.—1 case treated. Unchanged.

Remarks on Cases.

Treatment by ultra violet ray therapy has become very popular with the mothers who often ask that their children may be treated. Cases of rickets have benefited very much during the past year. In almost every case, cod liver oil in some form is given, but by itself, it does not appear to bring about the same results as when combined with ultra violet ray therapy. The cases of Marasmus were very satisfactory as also were those suffering from cervical adenitis. In both these maladies, the patients responded well to treatment.

Mothers.

4 cases in all were treated.

Debility.—1 case. Improved while under treatment, but failed to maintain improvement.

Alopecia.—2 cases. Both had had puerperal fever for which they had been treated at Allt-yr-yn Hospital. On return to normal life, the hair became thin and fell out. Each had one course of local treatment to scalp and both responded excellently.

Anaemia.—1 case. This Patient had treatment 2 years previously. She improved and 3 months subsequently was maintaining improvement.

School Cases.

17 New Cases.

22 Old Cases.

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>No. of New Cases</i>		<i>No. of Old Cases</i>	
Rickets	4	...	1
Debility	6	...	9
Rheumatism	2	...	2
Bronchial Catarrh	2	...	—
T.B. Adenitis	2	...	1
Alopecia	1	...	—
Chronic Bronchitis	—	...	3
Asthma	—	...	1
Petit Mal	—	...	1
Orthopaedic Condition	—	...	2
Cardiac Disease	—	...	1
T.B. Peritonitis	—	...	1
		<hr/> 17		<hr/> 22

Total Attendances—513.

These cases were treated at morning and afternoon sessions, by means of mercury vapour lamp or the carbon arc lamp.

Rickets.—5 cases treated. No improvement in the rickets condition took place, the bones being hardened before treatment began. Improvement in general health and muscular tone was shown in each case, thus helping the orthopaedic measure adopted.

Debility.—15 cases treated. 5 showed great improvement, being more energetic and with gain in weight. In one case the gain was 5lbs. 6 showed improvement in a general toning up. 4 showed no improvement and in 3 of these the maximum attendance for treatment was 4.

Rheumatism.—4 cases treated. 2 were very much improved, the pains disappeared and had not returned within 3 months. 1

improved, the pains being less. 1 improved while on treatment, but the pains returned at a later date.

Bronchial Catarrh.—2 cases treated. 1 became much improved. The lungs were free of infection and there had been no attack 3 months later. The other case showed no change, but only attended once.

T.B. Adenitis.—3 cases treated. 2 were much improved. One had had several courses of treatment and had had a gland aspirated. The glands were scarcely palpable and the general health excellent. The other one had only a slight induration left. The third case improved in general health and the glands were much less in size.

Chronic Bronchitis.—3 cases. 1 improved very much; 1 improved while on treatment but Bronchitis recurred later; 1 had no treatment during the year but had remained free from attack since the previous year's treatment.

Asthma.—1 case treated. Much improved. No attack during treatment and freedom from attack in subsequent 2 months.

Alopecia.—1 case treated. This boy showed definite improvement but is not at present cured. A long standing case which will require further treatment.

Petit Mal.—1 case. This case was treated at the mother's request and had no attack of Petit Mal while under treatment. Previous to this, the attacks were occurring each week.

Orthopaedic Conditions.—2 cases treated.

(a) *Congenital Kyphosis.*—The bodily deformity remained unchanged but the general health has been better than it ever was.

(b) *Flat Feet and Scoliosis.* There was improvement in muscular tone. The treatment was combined with exercises.

Cardiac Disease.—1 case treated. There was no change to record.

T.B. Peritonitis.—1 case treated. This boy remains well since treatment in 1931.

Total attendances of School Children	...	513
Sessions	... ..	192

AUXILIARY CLINIC.

Dr. Gwyneth Daniel reports that 69 new cases were treated at the Clinic during the year. Of these 42 were expectant mothers, 25 non-expectant mothers and 2 female children under 5 years of age. Of the cases examined 22 were found to be suffering from Venereal Disease and this included the two children.

Conditions for which treatment was given.

Syphilis	...	...	...	1
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	19
Vulvo-Vaginitis	...	...	...	2
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	10
Cystocele—Rectocele	...	...	...	5
Endocervicitis	...	...	...	10
Pruritus	...	...	...	1
Uterine Tumours	...	...	...	1
Cervical Tear	...	...	...	1
Threatened Labour	...	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	13
				<hr/> 64 <hr/>

In 5 cases there was no apparent disease.

Total attendances for the year—1,235.

Comparison with previous years.

Year.	No. of Cases.	Non- Venereal.	Syphilis.	Gonorr- hoea.	Total Atten- dances.
1927	65	32	5	28	1067
1928	84	42	4	38	1406
1929	58	21	3	34	1149
1930	59	41	—	18	1147
1931	87	60	2	25	1308
1932	69	47	1	21	1235

During the year structural alterations have been made in the Auxiliary Clinic. A communicating doorway has been made between the treatment room and an adjoining bathroom. The bath has been removed and the sterilizer for instruments installed with a hood to carry off surplus steam. All the sterilization is now done in the smaller room leaving the treatment room cooler and fresher. Previous to this the instruments were boiled in the treatment room and the atmosphere became hot, moist and very difficult to work in. The patients found it unpleasant and often complained. Under the new arrangement the treatment is carried out under much better conditions, and this is much appreciated by the patients and staff.

CHILDREN'S ACT (PART I.), 1908.

At the end of the year there were 9 registered foster-parents with 10 foster-children on the Register. This was an increase of 3 parents and 3 children during the twelve months. Only one of the foster-parents has more than one foster-child and in this case one of the two foster-children would be legally adopted but for the expense. Not one of the registered foster-parents is entirely dependent upon the keeping of foster-children for a living. Without exception these children are living under satisfactory conditions and are well cared for. The fact that some of the foster-parents are not receiving any regular payment for the care of the children has apparently no adverse effect on the care bestowed upon the children.

1. *Notification.*

	Foster Parents.	Foster Children.
Number on Register, January 1st ...	6	7
Number added during the year ...	6	6
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 13
Number taken off Register during year	3	3
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 10
Number on Register December 31st...		

2. *Visitors.*—Under Section 2 (2) of the Act, 6 of the Department's Health Visitors act as the Infant Life Protection Visitors.

3. No cases were proceeded against during the year.

4. *Section III.*—There has been no case where it was found necessary to prohibit any person receiving children for reward.

5. *Section V.*—No orders have been made by, or sought for, from, a Justice of the Peace or the Local Authority for the removal of any infant because it was improperly kept.

VITAL STATISTICS.

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,106; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,062. This afforded a death rate of 11.85 compared with 13.07 in 1931, 10.98 in 1930, 12.6 in 1929, 11.15 in 1928, 12.45 in 1927, 10.49 in 1926, 11.85 in 1925, 11.2 in 1924, 10.68 in 1923, 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920, and 12.88 in 1919. The average for the last five years was 12.04 and for the past 10 years 11.72.

The average death rate in the County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1932 was 11.8.

320 deaths, or 30.1 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Woolston House, 178; Royal Gwent Hospital, 89; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 11; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 42. In addition, 108 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 83; Woolston House, 13; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 3; Public Works and Places, 3; and in Private Institutions, etc., 6.

Ward Statistics.

Llŷswerry (8.80) and St. Julians (10.71) Wards had the lowest death rates from all causes, whilst Tredegar (13.84) and St. Woolston (13.57) Wards had the highest death rates from all causes.

The infantile death rates were lowest in Lliswerry (45.9) and St. Julians (61.0) Wards, and the highest in Maindee (123.7) and Tredegar (4.1) Wards. But if the average for the past five years is taken, Victoria Ward gives the lowest rate (45.9) and Caerau the highest (5.3).

The Zymotic death rate was lowest in Victoria (1.147) and St. Woolos (1.211) and highest in Maindee (2.257) and Alexandra and St. Julians with 2.088 each.

The Tuberculosis death rate was lowest in St. Woolos (.538) and Victoria (.764) and highest in Maindee (1.46) and St. Julians (1.361).

Respiratory diseases were least fatal in Caerau (.736) and St. Julians (.998) and most fatal in Central (1.811) and Alexandra (1.648).

Cancer was most fatal in Victoria (2.17) and St. Woolos (2.15), and lowest in Central (.60) and Alexandra (.77).

The average Cancer death rate for the last 5 years in the various Wards was as follows:—

Ward	5 years' average 1927-31	1932
Crindau ...	1.512	0.963
Caerau ...	1.485	1.894
St. Woolos ...	1.717	2.153
Tredegar ...	0.892	0.978
Alexandra ..	1.020	0.769
Central ...	1.488	0.604
St. Julians ...	1.386	1.453
Maindee ...	1.463	0.929
Victoria ...	1.158	2.166
Lliswerry ...	0.947	1.059
Whole Town ...	1.301	1.316

The Cancer death rate in 1932 was higher by 0.161 per 1,000 than in 1931, and by .015 per 1,000 than the average for the past 5 years.

Cancer was most fatal in females in 1932. The site of disease most fatal in males was the stomach, and in females the generative organs.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 159, compared with 218 in 1931, 152 in 1930, 236 in 1929, 202 in 1928,

256 in 1927, 208 in 1926, 237 in 1925, and 192 in 1924. The Zymotic death rate was 1.77 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 2.29. These diseases accounted for 14.9 per cent. of the total deaths. The diseases formerly included under the classification "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" cannot now be considered as the most important infectious diseases, as Tuberculosis, although not included in the list, is responsible for half the total deaths from such diseases. The 159 deaths were due to the following diseases:—Tuberculosis, 100 (lungs 86, other forms, 14); Measles, 1; Scarlet Fever, 9; Diphtheria, 4; Influenza, 23; Zymotic Diarrhoea, 5; Whooping Cough, 7; Puerperal Fever, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Meningococcal Meningitis, 3; Encephalitis Lethargica, 3; Septicaemia (non-puerperal), 2. Tuberculosis, Influenza and Scarlet Fever were responsible for 83.0 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

VACCINATION.

The question of vaccination is a very vexed one. The position in this country is entirely unsatisfactory. The facility with which exemption can be obtained has diminished in the mind of the public the value of Vaccination as a preventative to Small Pox. The percentage of children successfully vaccinated has been rapidly and continuously decreasing since exemption was made easy. In Newport during the year ended June 30th, 1932, only 20.97 per cent. of the infants were successfully vaccinated compared with 27.5 per cent. in 1931, 34.4 per cent. in 1922, and 93 per cent. in 1897.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES (Death Rate .056).

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis were 5. The deaths included in this category are limited to those under 2 years of age.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years. The figures are as follows:—

Period.	Rate per 1,000 Births	
1904—1908	...	20.91
1909—1913	...	18.94
1914—1918	...	13.10
1916—1920	...	8.87
1921—1925	...	7.52
1926—1931	...	5.48
1927	...	9.81
1928	...	7.09
1929	...	3.54
1930	...	2.98
1931	...	3.75
1932	...	3.31

The Diarrhoeal death rate among children under 2 years in the 118 Great Towns was 8.9 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales, 6.6, compared with 3.31 at Newport.

The prevalence of the diseases fluctuates from year to year, but averages for quinquennial periods show a continuous decline in Newport.

Persistent efforts towards improving infant hygiene, better domestic and street hygiene, the reduction in the number of horses in the town, and special attention to the prevention of flies around stables, with a consequent reduction in the fly population, have undoubtedly had a material effect in combating these diseases. All these things afford a strong testimony of the value of a progressive policy in general hygiene and the education of the people in hygiene through the agency of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department of the Corporation. The substitution of motors for horse-drawn vehicles has undoubtedly contributed considerably towards the reduction in the deaths from Diarrhoea.

WHOOPIING COUGH (Death rate .078).

176 cases of this disease were discovered or reported by the School Attendance Officers. 7 deaths occurred, all of which were under 5 years of age. Both cases and deaths were below the average in number. The death-rate from this disease in England and Wales was .07 and in 118 County Boroughs .08. Of the 176 cases recorded 64 were under School age and 101 were in the Infants' departments of the Schools.

MEASLES (Death Rate .011)

This disease was quiescent during the year and only 14 cases were recorded. The average number of cases reported during the 5 years 1927-31 was 759. There was one death which gave a death-rate of .011 compared with .11 in the Great Towns and with .08 in England and Wales.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACTS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1932 was 1,384 compared with 1,922 (317 of which were cases of Chicken Pox which was then temporarily notifiable) in 1931, and 1,320 (285 Chicken Pox) during 1930.

5,554 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 1,625 houses (3,669 rooms) were disinfected, and 5,396 articles were removed for steam disinfection; 62 articles were destroyed.

3,657 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 651 lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses.

SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate .100).

The epidemic which started about the end of September, 1930, continued, but with lessened severity, throughout the year 1932, when 865 cases were notified. 338 cases in the first quarter, 185 in the second 155 in the third, and 187 in the fourth quarter. The peak of the epidemic was reached at the end of November, 1931, when 47 cases were notified during the 48th week of the year. The chart at the end of this report will show the weekly incidence of the disease.

Since the introduction of Compulsory Notification (1890) there may be said to have been seven severe epidemics of Scarlet Fever in Newport, but in no one of the previous epidemics was the death rate so low as the present one. The figures are :—

<i>Epidemic Periods.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Deaths. Rate per 1000 cases.</i>
1892-3	... 1758	65	36.97
1896-7	... 642	16	24.92
1901-3	... 1021	31	30.36
1907-9	... 1374	30	21.83
1912-14	... 2065	46	22.27
1919-21	... 1633	14	8.57
1930-32	... 2148	13	6.05

It will be noticed that the "inter-epidemic" period preceding the present epidemic was of much longer duration than any previous similar period; further the yearly average number of cases during this comparatively quiescent time was much below any previous records. The effect of these factors was the accumulation of a very large amount of "susceptible material," i.e., children who never had Scarlet Fever and who had never come in contact with its infection. In spite of such favourable conditions the fatality rate was much below the previous lowest epidemic fatality rate. The marked decrease in the number of deaths in the last two epidemics is probably due to lessened severity of the disease.

Dealing with the figures for the past year, the 865 cases give a "case rate" per 1,000 of the population of 9.63 compared with 3.41 during the 5 years 1927-31. The ward with the highest "case rate" was Lliswerry with 13.9, Maindee came next with 12.05, then Crindau 10.83. Central had the lowest "case rate"—5.13 and St. Julians next with 7.81.

The deaths numbered 9, giving a death-rate of 0.1, compared with 0.01 in England and Wales and in the Great Towns. The fatality rate (number of deaths per 1,000 cases) was 10.4 compared with 4.1 in 1931, and with 3.8 during the previous 5 years. The disease was most fatal in Tredegar Ward where the fatality rate was 29.4.

631 or 72.8 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The daily average number of Scarlet Fever cases under treatment throughout the year was 66.97. The use of Crick Hospital, which had been opened December 2nd, 1931, for the reception of convalescent cases of Scarlet Fever was discontinued April 14th, 1932, when the last patient was discharged. Thereafter the accommodation available at Allt-yr-yn Hospital proved sufficient to deal with the diminishing number of cases notified.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death Rate .045)

79 cases were notified compared with 135 in 1931. During the previous 5 years an average of 113 cases have been notified each year. The wards most affected were Crindau, Lliswerry and St. Julians. Although the disease was less prevalent than usual the cases were of a more severe type. 4 deaths occurred—a fatality rate of 50.6 per 1,000 cases compared with an average fatality rate of 30 during the past five years. The death rate per 1,000 of the population of .045 was below the rate for County Boroughs which was .07. 86.1 per cent. of the cases were treated in Hospital.

Special precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection, Swabs were taken from the throats and nasal cavities of scholars in contact with school cases by the School Nurses, and of those at home not of school age and “neighbour contacts,” by Health Visitors or the Medical Attendants, and 16 “germ carriers” were discovered.

Antitoxin has been kept in stock at the Health Department for the last 37 years, for the use of medical men, in order to ensure early administration; but in most cases the injection of antitoxin has been postponed until after admission to Hospital. This may mean a delay of several days—a possible fatal delay in some cases.

264,000 units (35 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of Antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death Rate, Nil).

Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included.

Only 4 cases were notified and 2 of them were removed from ships and had obviously contracted the infection abroad, so that there were only 2 cases which occurred inside the Borough, the same number as 1931. There were no deaths. The origin of the two Newport cases was obscure. The annual average number of cases during the past 5 years was 5.6.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Corporation are still thoroughly overhauling the sewerage system of the town, as many of the sewers, especially in the Baneswell district, were very old and defective.

It will be seen from the following that the Borough Engineer's department is tackling the work systematically and effectively. He has kindly supplied me with details of the work done during the past year :

“(1) Completed Baneswell (Sect. 2) between Victoria Crescent and St. Mary Street, by laying approximately 20 yards of 15in. concrete tubes.

(2) Laid 90 yards of 15in. and 80 yards of 12in. concrete tubes behind St. Edward Street (Sect. 3).

(3) Laid 160 yards of 24in. diameter concrete tubes behind West Street (Sect. No. 4).

The whole of the above works replace existing defective masonry sewers and cost approximately £2,000. Considerable tunnelling was involved and the work was mainly on private property.

In addition, a fair amount of work has been executed on the sewers in various parts of the town comprising repointing, repairs to manholes and provision of new manholes, where surveys have revealed them to be necessary.”

TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All forms, 1.115 (Lungs, .959; Other forms, .156)]

DEATHS.—100 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis occurred in Newport; 86 from Pulmonary and 14 from Other Forms. The latter include Brain 3, Bowels 2, Others 9. The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was the lowest recorded since 1923 when the rate was .94. The death-rate from “other forms” of Tuberculosis was also below the average, and it is most satisfactory to be able to record this.

Tuberculosis Death-Rates per 1,000 of Population.

	Pulmonary	Other Forms	All Forms	
			Newport	England & Wales
1926-30	1.13	0.18	1.32	0.94
1931	1.12	0.22	1.34	0.896
1932	0.96	0.156	1.116	0.84

NOTIFICATIONS.—188 cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs were notified in 1932; 125 of these were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 66.5 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1926, 62 per cent. in 1927, 69 per cent. in 1928, 62 per cent. in 1929, 63 per cent. in 1930, and 68 per cent. in 1931.

68 were notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, and 57 of these were alive at the end of the year (83.8 per cent.) compared with 80 per cent. in 1926, 81 per cent. in 1927, 79 per cent. in 1928, 76 per cent. in 1929, 71 per cent. in 1930, and 78 per cent. in 1931.

The sex incidence was as follows:—

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Tuberculosis of Lungs	...	...	...	99	89
Other Forms	...	...	...	36	32
			Totals	135	121

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the end of the year was 730:—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	...	259	...	193	..	452
Non-Pulmonary	...	132	...	146	...	278
All Forms	...	391	...	339	...	730

During each of the previous five years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was: 1931, 701; 1930, 676; 1929, 655; 1928, 716; 1927, 652.

The number of Pulmonary cases notified in 1914 was 302, and the deaths were 102, compared with 188 notifications in 1932 and 86 deaths. Since 1909 the notifications have gradually approached the deaths from Phthisis. It would appear therefore that either a considerable number of cases are not notified or the disease has become more fatal, but less prevalent.

Analysis of the figures for the previous years also brings out the following facts. The percentage alive at the end of the years of notification from 1913 to 1932 were as follows :—79, 75.5, 71.29, 76.01, 53.88, 63.6, 58.8, 57.6, 59.58, 46.6, 62.2, 70, 68, 70, 62, 69, 62, 63, 68.0 and 66.5.

The fatality rate per 1,000 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 547.2 during the five years ending 1920; for the period 1922-6 it was 688.7; for 1927-31, 662.5; and for 1930, 713.2; 1931, 685.7; and for 1932, 531.9.

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tuberculosis cases as sub-tenants, and has led to the refusal of some property owners to accept Tubercular cases as tenants.

This has undoubtedly caused sufferers from the disease to refrain from consulting their medical attendants until the disease has become well advanced in many cases.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 435 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his assistant during 1932, compared with 334 in 1931, 316 in 1930, 421 in 1929, 321 in 1928, 272 in 1927, 299 in 1926, 176 in 1925, 208 in 1924, 224 in 1923, 141 in 1922, and 140 in 1921.

Although the decrease in the death-rate from Tuberculosis affections of the Lungs is only slight, there has been a decided reduction in the death-rate from Tubercular diseases of Bones and Joints, &c. This form of the disease is generally Bovine in origin and is conveyed to children and infants by means of infected milk. There are hopeful signs however that the country is gradually appreciating the advantages of a "safe" milk. At present pasteurisation properly carried out is the only certain method of safeguarding our milk supplies.

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				BOTH				Totals
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A. NEW CASES examin'd during the year (excluding contacts) :	70	60	11	12	8	16	18	12	178	168	173	139	658
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	70	60	11	12	8	16	18	12	78	76	29	24	207
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
(c) Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	92	143	115	449
B. CONTACTS examined during the year :	4	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	100	149	97	89	435
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	4	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	2	1	11
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	145	95	88	424
C. CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :	7	9	3	1	5	15	5	3	211	262	248	207	928
(a) Cured	7	9	3	1	5	15	5	3	12	24	8	4	48
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	238	240	203	880
D. NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :	229	184	43	26	38	83	76	56	267	267	119	82	735
(a) Diagnosis completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
(b) Diagnosis not completed	413	...	69	...	...	121	...	132	535	...	202	...	737

The after-care of Tuberculosis cases which have been at Institutions requires more consideration in the following directions. Such work should be included in the Tuberculosis Scheme :—

- i. Systematic supervision of advanced cases living at home.

- ii. Greater co-ordination with charities re advanced cases.
- iii. Extra nourishment for ex-Sanatorium and ex-Hospital cases.
- iv. Loan of shelters and beds, medical comforts—such as bed-pans, air cushions, air beds, etc., for advanced cases.
- v. Surgical dressings for home nursed cases.

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the year ended 31st December, 1932.

				Adults.		Children	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
In Institutions on January 1st, 1932							
Definite	...	..		28	26	9	11
Observation	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total	...	...		28	26	9	11
Admitted during the year :							
Definite	...	...		57	57	32	11
Observation	...	...		...	2	...	1
Total	...	...		57	59	32	12
Discharged during the year :							
Definite	...	...		52	57	22	10
Observation	...	..		...	2	...	...
Total	..	...		52	59	22	10
Died in Institutions :							
Definite	...	..		9	3	...	...
Observation	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total	...	...		9	3	...	...
In Institutions on December 31st, 1932 :							
Definite	...	...		24	23	19	12
Observation	..	...		...	...	...	1
Total	...	...		24	23	19	13

SMALL POX.

No cases of Small Pox were notified during 1932.

CHICKEN POX.

During the year 181 cases came to the knowledge of the department, compared with 437 in 1931. With the exception of 15 all the cases were among School children. The schools most affected were St. Woolos 64 cases, Eveswell 33 cases and Maindee 24 cases. The rules for exclusion from school laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free diagnosis and treatment for all persons suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital.

Since October, 1925, the arrangements for treatment have included five sessions per week, with special appointments in female cases when necessary, namely :—

Males.—Tuesday, 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.; and Fridays, 6 p.m.

Females.—Thursdays, 2 p.m.; and by appointment.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public Houses" lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign Seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients' Department at the Royal Gwent Hospital, was erected and equipped for providing irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical sessions.

The total attendances during the years 1922-32 were as follows :

Attendances :	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Males	3648	3361	3274	3522	4054	3801	3765	3372	3241	3759	2857
Females	954	1326	1063	1497	1296	1136	1223	1045	1126	1386	1505
Totals	4602	4687	4337	5019	5350	4937	4988	4417	4367	5145	4362

The decrease in the total attendances which was arrested in 1931 showed itself again in 1932. This decrease is confined to males and is to a large extent explained by a diminution in the shipping visiting the Port. The female attendances have increased steadily during the past three years.

The number of new patients were as follows :—

	1932			Average previous 5 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Syphilis ...	54	28	82	85·6	22·6	108·2
Soft Chancre ...	17	...	17	27·8	0·8	28·6
Gonorrhœa ..	100	12	112	151·2	17·8	169·0
Not V.D. ..	39	14	53	42·4	11·6	54·0
Totals ...	210	54	264	307·0	52·8	359·8

It will be seen from these figures that the total number of persons dealt with for the first time showed a marked reduction compared with the average for the previous five years. The number was also lower than that for 1931. In Males all forms of Venereal Disease showed a decline; in females cases of Syphilis attending the Clinic have increased, but this does not necessarily imply an increased incidence amongst the female sex but rather that more patients are seeking treatment and this seems to receive confirmation by the fact that there is a marked increase in the percentage of patients who attended for the first time and were found not to be suffering from Venereal Diseases.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1932 was 418, compared with 368 in 1931 and a five yearly average of 475.

The use of Arsenobenzene Compounds in the treatment of these diseases at the Clinic is increasing. The number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given out to private practitioners from the Health Department was 40. The demand has been getting less as the following figures show :—78 in 1931, 80 in 1930, 110 in 1929, 146 in 1928, 100 in 1927, 174 in 1926, 381 in 1925, 182 in 1924, 209 in 1923, 156 in 1922, and 237 in 1921.

The number of patients, both male and female, who cease to attend before completing treatment is still unsatisfactory. In the cases of sailors this is unavoidable. They are, however, provided with circulars giving information as to the facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and they are provided with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

This failure on the part of a large proportion of the patients to continue treatment until the recognised course has been completed has up to the present rendered futile a large amount of the expenditure by Local Authorities in attempting to reduce the ravages of Venereal Diseases. If patients accept free treatment it is clearly their duty to persevere with the treatment until cured. A modified system of notification of Venereal Diseases, including the compulsory notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases which have given up treatment prematurely, would be beneficial in that direction.

Facilities for privacy in treatment are necessarily desirable when dealing with these conditions especially so in the case of Female patients. With this object in view mothers and expectant mothers are provided with facilities at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

ALL-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

773 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 59 of the cases (11 of Scarlet Fever, 47 of Diphtheria, and 1 of Pneumonia) were from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 14.

During 1931 the admissions and deaths were respectively 851 and 14. The daily average number of patients in hospital was 71.2.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Pneumonia (one only), were admitted from the districts controlled by the following—The Municipal Borough of Abergavenny; the Urban District Councils of Bedwas and Machen, Ebbw Vale, Caerleon, Mynyddislwyn, and Nantyglo and Blaina; and the Rural District Councils of St. Mellons and Magor; also Caerleon College.

SCARLET FEVER.

630 or 72.8 per cent of the 865 cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. 11 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 641 cases, plus 1 re-admission. The average age of the patients was 9.2 years, and the average stay in Hospital of those who recovered was 37.4 days. There were 5 deaths, all residents, giving a percentage fatality of .78 of cases admitted.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Only 3 cases were admitted into Allt-yr-yn Hospital—two Borough cases and one Port. All of them recovered, the average stay in Hospital being 57.0 days.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

68 of the 79 cases of Diphtheria notified (86.1 per cent.) were admitted into Hospital. 47 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 115 cases, plus 1 re-admission. In addition 3 "Carrier" cases were admitted, one Borough case and two non-Residents. 6 cases proved fatal—two being Non-Residents. The fatality of the Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) cases was 5.2 per cent. The average stay of those who recovered was 33.7 days, and the average age of all patients was 8.8 years.

OTHER DISEASES.

The admissions were :—Pneumonia, 1 case; Puerperal Fever, 1; Puerperal Pyrexia, 1; Cerebro-spinal Fever, 5 cases (two of which died—both residents). 1 non-Resident admitted as Erysipelas died from Septicaemia.

BUILDINGS.

A considerable amount of repairs and renovations have been carried out during the year. The Borough Architect (C. F. Ward, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.) has kindly furnished the following details of the work done from 1st April, 1932, to 31st March, 1933, the cost of which

totalled £543 :—

External Decorating—

Administrative Block.

Ward 5.

Ward 2.

The above includes inside and outside verandahs, balconies, porches, and other erections or buildings attached to, or forming part of the above.

Verandahs, Wards 3 & 4, inside and outside.

Wards 3 & 4.

Internal Decorating—

Ward 2—throughout.

Administrative Department, Kitchens, &c., Nurses' and Maids'.

Bedrooms and Baths—re-decorated.

Patent glazing to verandah roofs renewed.

Paths repaired (partly).

LABORATORY WORK.

During 1932, 4,141 specimens of various kinds were examined at the Health Department. The following is a summary of the work done :—

For Medical Practitioners.—Throat and Nose swabs, 333; Sputum for Tubercle, 144; Faeces and Urine for Typhoid Fever, 1; Blood for Typhoid, 10; Specimens for Gonococci, 31; Other specimens, 65; Total, 584.

Schools.—Swabs from Contacts, 335; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 446; Total, 781.

Health Department.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 157; from Suspected cases, 25; and from Contacts, 532; Smears for Gonococci, 123; Other Specimens, 67; Total, 904.

Alli-yr-yn Hospital Cases.—Throat and Nose swabs, 1,696; Blood for Typhoid, 2; Sputum, 3; Faeces and Urine, 18; Smears for Gonococci, 15; Other specimens, 79; Total, 1,813.

Other Institutions.—Throat and Nose swabs, 24; Sputa, 28; Blood for Typhoid, 2; Other Specimens, 5; Total, 59.

In addition to the above a number of Water Samples were examined, namely :—

River Usk.—Weekly samples were taken at the same hour but at varying states of the tide, and estimations made of the amount of

dissolved oxygen present. 45 samples, involving 180 examinations, were tested. This work was undertaken in collaboration with the Standing Committee on River Pollution. On September 1st, Dr. C. C. Jee, the Technical Adviser to that Committee, visited Newport, and made an intensive survey throughout all states of the tide, and the usual joint report was presented to the Parliamentary Committee.

Wentwood Reservoir.—One microscopical examination was made of wash-out water from Nos. 1 and 2 Filters and one bacteriological examination was made of filtered water for the presence of B.Coli.

Talybont Water.—2 samples were examined bacteriologically.

The question of the Laboratory is one which should earnestly engage the attention of the Council. At present the work it deals with is simply that connected with ordinary Public Health Administration, viz.:—the examination of swabs for the Klebs Loeffler Bacillus, Microscopic examination for Tubercle bacilli, Bloods for Widal Reaction, Microscopic examinations for Gonococci, Faeces and Urines for bacilli of the Enteric Group, and a few other minor investigations. Even from the point of view of what constitutes a bare necessity as regards Public Health work it fails absolutely to meet the necessary requirements. In this connection I need only mention the biological tests to determine the virulence or otherwise of the Klebs Loeffler Bacilli isolated on culture, and the detection of Tubercle Bacilli in Milk samples by inoculation experiments.

This is far from being the sum total of the deficiencies. There are no Laboratory facilities for the Pathological work for the 200 odd patients at the Woolston House Infirmary or for the inmates of Caerleon Asylum, while all the examinations of Milk samples under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, and practically the whole of the Laboratory work under the Venereal Diseases Scheme are performed elsewhere.

No doubt all these facts were taken into consideration by the Inspector of the Ministry when he suggested that arrangements might be arrived at with the Monmouthshire County Council for the establishment of a Joint Laboratory on the lines of the City and County Laboratory at Cardiff. Investigations are now in progress for the purpose of determining the methods of administration and working of such a laboratory, and also the expenditure it entails, and when these are completed, they will be placed before the Council with a plea that the matter be thoroughly gone into and considered sympathetically, having regard to the great importance that this work has on the health and well being of the community generally.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post-mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

MORTUARY STATISTICS :

	Average previous 10 years.		1931.		1932.
Bodies removed to Mortuary	38.8	...	36	...	47
Number of Postmortems	21.3	...	22	...	31
Inquests <i>re</i> above	31.4	...	23	...	24

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.
IN NEWPORT.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

<i>Relief District</i>	<i>Relieving Officer.</i>	<i>Medical Officer.</i>
No. 1.	Mr. C. Styles	Dr. H. A. Keane
No. 2.	Mr. W. H. Ayres	Dr. W. E. Wade
No. 3.	Mr. W. B. Owen	Dr. W. M. James
No. 4.	Mr. S. B. Thomas	Dr. W. M. James
No. 5.	Mr. F. G. W. Hurd	Dr. W. E. Wade

There have been no changes introduced since the transfer of Poor Law functions to Local Authorities, but since the 12th November, 1931, the Relieving Officers in this town have had added to their duties, temporarily, the work of conducting enquiries into applications for Transitional Unemployment Benefit.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY THE COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital.—For infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).

Number of Beds = 80.

Cases from outside areas are admitted, if accommodation permits.

Small Pox Hospital.—The old Port Sanitary Small Pox Hospital at Cefn was closed and demolished in July, 1931. Crick House Hospital was officially opened the same month. This Hospital was established by the County Borough Authority for the reception of Town and Port cases. It is equipped to provide accommodation for 26 beds.

During the epidemic of Scarlet Fever the accommodation available at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was insufficient to meet the demand for beds and Crick Hospital was then made use of for convalescent patients, to relieve the pressure at Allt-yr-yn Hospital and to make room there for the admission of more cases in the early and acute stage of the disease.

Ambulance Facilities.—The Corporation has three ambulances. Infectious Diseases Ambulance.—A 6 cylinder, 20 H.P. Armstrong Siddeley Ambulance having accommodation for six persons including two stretcher patients.

The old infectious diseases ambulance is now kept as a reserve ambulance.

An accident ambulance, which is in the charge of the Police is housed at the Fire Station.

The removal of all patients to Wooloston House Infirmary is undertaken by the Health Department in co-operation with the Police, who make use of the accident ambulance for this purpose when possible.

Tuberculosis.—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment and after-care for Newport cases.

The nurse attached to the Dispensary is provided by the Health Committee and she visits cases at their homes.

Maternity Hospitals.—The Corporation have arranged for the reservation of beds in the Maternity Ward of Wooloston House for the admission on the recommendation of the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, of cases where complications exist or are threatened, or where home conditions are unsatisfactory. In addition, arrangements exist with three private Maternity Homes which can be utilised if and when necessary. Patients contribute to the cost according to their means. Complicated cases and patients suffering from Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital.

A Maternity Ward is still reserved at Wooloston House Hospital for the admission of Maternity cases through the Relieving Officers.

The Corporation also subsidise the Nantyberry Home for unmarried mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months. 3 Newport cases were admitted during the year and spent a total of 244 days there.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

Royal Gwent Hospital.—The Corporation, through the Mayor, subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into Wooloston House Infirmary.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopaedic cases admitted from the Clinic into the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The same Committee also subscribe to the Southerndown rest for admission notes for mothers requiring rest, etc.

EXTENSION OF HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Apart from the provision of hospital treatment for the sick poor, and a certain number of emergency cases at Wooloston House, and the

work done at Private Nursing Homes, the work of providing hospital accommodation at Newport for the general public has been carried out by the Royal Gwent Hospital. This institution is performing a great service to the public in this respect, and thanks to its great reputation it has created a demand for Hospital treatment far beyond its powers of fulfilment. The great demand for surgical beds has interfered with the extension of the medical work there.

In the last "waiting list" at the end of the year there were 440 patients awaiting admission into the Royal Gwent Hospital, namely: male, medical and surgical, 150; female, medical and surgical, 187; children, 59; eye cases, 8; ear, nose and throat, 36. With such a waiting list there is ample scope for extension of the hospital services of the town, without competition. The opening of the unused ward as a Women's and Children's or Children's Ward will increase the accommodation materially, but it will not meet the requirements of the town.

The sick poor, contributors under a voluntary scheme to our Voluntary Hospitals, and those who can afford to pay for admission into private nursing homes are fairly well provided for in respect to hospital treatment, but there is a large section of the community not included in these categories who find it very difficult to obtain admission into Hospitals, except for accidents. Hospital accommodation should be provided either in Voluntary or Municipal hospitals, for paying patients who cannot afford to utilise private nursing homes.

The hospital accommodation at Woolston House cannot be satisfactorily utilised for the public until it is "appropriated" under the Local Government Act.

HOME NURSING.

The establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association has brought about a great improvement in the nursing of the sick at their homes, and it has had the effect of reducing the number of cases requiring treatment in the hospitals of the town.

The Committees of the Corporation contribute to the funds of the Association for the nursing of their respective sick cases at home, namely, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for children under 5 years of age and Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever cases nursed at home, the Education Committee for children of school age, the Health Committee for Pneumonia, cases of Measles and Whooping Cough with Respiratory complications, etc., and the Public Assistance Committee give a small contribution towards the home nursing of the sick poor.

The Association's Nurses made 2,878 visits to 143 cases during 1932 on behalf of the Corporation. 1,159 of these visits were to children under 5 years of age, and 1,719 to patients over 5 years of age, which included Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis and special Maternity cases. A grant of £100 was made to the Association for this work.

NEW LEGISLATION.

No new Acts or Byelaws of local application only were brought into force during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Borough Analyst, reports as follows:—

The total number of samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act for the year ended December 31st, 1932, was 294. Of these 221 were official samples and the remaining 73 were informal or trial samples.

The particulars of the samples analysed are as under:—Milk, 22; Separated Milk, 1; Cream, 5; Butter, 8; Margarine, 6; Lard, 10; Lard Compound, 1; Jam, 4; Arrowroot, 2; Pepper, 2; Mixed Pickle, 1; Chop Sauce, 1; Beer, 2; Lemonade, 1; Orange Lemonade, 1; Camphorated Oil, 1; Olive Oil, 1; Zinc Ointment, 1; Tincture of Iodine, 1; Lime Water, 1; Glycerine, 1; Sardines, 4; Mutton, 9; and Sausage, 3.

Milk.—222 samples were submitted for analysis and of these 206 proved to be genuine but 16 failed to conform to the standard, the particulars being as follows:—

4 samples contained Added Water to the extent of 2.82, 4.83, 5.77, 10.00 per cent. respectively, 7 were Deficient in Fat 4.67, 5.67, 9.67, 13.67, 15.33, 20.33, and 22.00 per cent., and 5 samples contained Added Water and were also Deficient in Fat, viz., 1.06 per cent. added water and 24.27 per cent. deficient in fat, 1.65 per cent. added water and 4.35 per cent. deficient in fat, 2.24 per cent. added water and 3.76 per cent. deficient in fat, 2.71 per cent. added water and 21.62 per cent. deficient in fat, and 3.77 per cent. added water and 3.90 per cent. deficient in fat.

The average composition of the milk examined during the year is:—

Fat, 3.47 per cent.; *Solids not Fat*, 8.73 per cent.

Total Solids, 12.20 per cent.

and for the purpose of comparison the figures for the three previous years are given below:—

Year.	Fat. %	Solids not Fat. %	Total Solids. %
1929	3.42	8.80	12.22
1930	3.52	8.78	12.30
1931	3.67	8.71	12.38

so that the average composition is quite satisfactory and compares favourably with that of the milk sold during previous years.

The detailed composition of the milk samples for the year is :—

According to Content of Fat—

Under 3%	3—3.49%	3.5—3.99 %	4.—4.49 %	4.5% and over
12	100	80	26	4

According to Content of Solids not Fat—

Under 8.5%	8.5—8.69%	8.7—8.89%	8.9—9.09%	9.1 and over
9	82	68	54	9

In no case has the presence of any added preservatives or colouring matter been detected in any of the milk samples.

The percentage of milks failing to conform to the Sale of Milk Regulations (7.21 per cent.) is somewhat higher than is usually the case.

The one sample of Skim Milk received was found to contain 4.25 per cent. of added water.

The specimens of Cream all contained a high percentage of fat, and preservatives and thickening agents were absent.

The Butter samples were free from admixture with fat other than that of milk, contained no preservatives and the percentage of water was in every case less than the legal maximum of 16.0 per cent.

The Margarines were composed of wholesome vegetable and animal fats, preservatives were absent, and the percentage of water was in no instance excessive.

In connection with a cargo of mutton suspected to have undergone accidental contamination by an arsenical fluid in transit, nine portions of the carcasses were submitted for examination, but all of these were free from any trace of arsenic.

The samples of Sausage were of satisfactory composition, free from boron preservatives, and sulphur dioxide when present was found to be less than the maximum quantity permitted by the Regulations.

A specimen of Sardines suspected to have caused digestive derangement were examined for metallic contamination, and lead and other heavy metals were found to be entirely absent. Tins of other Sardines taken from a consignment exposed for sale were found to be "blown" and the contents therefore unsafe for human consumption.

In the case of the Jams purchased for analysis, these contained no fruit other than that specified on the labels, injurious colouring matters were absent, but the proportion of sulphur dioxide in one instance exceeded the permissible maximum.

The Pepper samples consisted of the genuine pepper corn, free from added starch or mineral matter.

Samples of Beer and Lemonade were free from contamination by arsenic and salts of heavy metals and the content of sulphur dioxide was less than the maximum permitted by the Regulations.

The Pickles were of wholesome composition and free from preservatives.

Of the Pharmaceutical preparations purchased for analysis all were found to be in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

Of the total number of samples examined during the year the percentage of adulteration amounts to 6.46 per cent.

INFRINGEMENTS, ADULTERATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.

(All under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928)

Date.	Article.	Infringement.	Action taken and result.
11/2/32	Skimmed Milk. Sample 37.	4.25 parts per cent. added water.	Vendor prosecuted 23/3/32. F £2.
4/3/32	Milk. Sample 49.	5.77 parts per cent. added water.	Vendor prosecuted 20/4/32. conviction. Ordered to pay 21/- costs.
4/3/32	Milk. Sample 50.	4.67 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Case brought forward 20/4/32. Prosecution withdrawn.
7/4/32	Milk. Sample 73.	4.83 parts per cent. added water.	Vendor prosecuted 18/5/32. conviction. Ordered to pay 20/- costs.
7/4/32	Milk. Sample 76.	3.77 parts per cent. added water. 3.90 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Vendor prosecuted 18/5/32. Ca dismissed. Successful "Appeal cow." Ordered to pay 10/- co for not having receptacles mark
14/4/32	Milk. Sample 93.	2.24 parts per cent. added water. 3.76 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Vendor interviewed 25/4/32. Cautioned by Medical Officer Health.
14/4/32	Milk. Sample 94.	2.82 parts per cent. added water.	ditto.
15/4/32	Milk. Sample 96.	22 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Case dismissed. "Appeal to cow" Vendor fined 40/- for not hav receptacles marked. Prosecu 25/5/32.
26/5/32	Milk. Sample 123.	13.67 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Vendor prosecuted 1/7/32. C dismissed. "Milk sold as it ca from the cow."
22/6/32	Raspberry Jam. Sample 144.	Contained Sulphur Di- oxide 71 parts per million (31 parts per million in excess of legal maximum).	Manufacturers written to Medical Officer of Health.
24/6/32	Milk. Sample 153.	Deficient in fat 20.33 parts per cent.	Vendor prosecuted 10/8/32. C dismissed. "Milk sold as is ca from the cow."
6/7/32	Milk. Sample 161.	9.67 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Vendor relying on a warrant See sample 164 below.
6/7/32	Milk. Sample 163.	5.67 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Vendor written to by Med Officer of Health.
8/7/32	Milk. Sample 164.	1.65 parts per cent. added water. 4.35 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Vendor prosecuted 31/8/32. Ordered to pay £3 3s. 0d. costs respect of offence of added wa Case dismissed in respect deficiency in fat.
15/7/32	Milk. Sample 177.	2.71 parts per cent. added water. 21.62 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Vendor "appealed to cow." Sample 177a below.
28/7/32	Milk. Sample 177a.	1.06 parts per cent. added water. 24.27 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	"Appeal to cow" sample. ducer interviewed by C Sanitary Inspector.
12/8/32	Milk. Sample 195.	15.33 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Vendor prosecuted 28/9/32. C dismissed. "Milk sold as it c from the cow."
16/7/32	Sardines. Samples 166, 167 and 167a.	Decomposed. Unsafe for human con- sumption. (Informal sample.)	Sardines destroyed.
7/12/32	Milk. Sample 293.	10.00 parts per cent. added water.	Vendor prosecuted 18/1/33. F £2.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

23 samples of Graded or Designated Milks have been submitted for examination. 2 only were found to be "unsatisfactory." In each case the vendor was warned, and further samples taken and submitted for examination. In the following table the samples and the results of the Examinations are classified :—

Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Examination.				
		Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Of Moderate Bacterial Purity.	Of Good Bacterial Purity.	Of High Bacterial Purity.
asepturised ...	10	1	5	2	2	...
rade "A" ...	4	...	3	1	...	...
rade "A" T.T. ...	5	1	3	1	...	...
ertified ...	4	...	...	...	2	2
	23	2	11	4	4	2

In addition to the above, 4 samples of New Milk were taken and submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. Three gave negative results. Examination of the other sample could not be completed as the inoculated animal died.

The question of Milk examination is a pressing one; fewer examinations for "T.B." have been made than in the past. The work should be intensified; but the whole subject has an important bearing on the provision of proper Laboratory facilities.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, much attention has been paid to Food Inspection in general. 14,105 inspections and visits have been made of more than 20 different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale and 116 notices were served, of which only 3 were "formal," for the remedying of sanitary defects and the improvement of unsatisfactory conditions.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year under the above Order :—

Number of premises on which disease was reported but not confirmed by Veterinary Inspector :—Nil.

Number of premises on which disease was declared to exist by Veterinary Inspector [Art. 5 (1)] :—1.

30 Routine inspections were made, in the course of which 341 Bovine animals were examined; with the exception of one cow slaughtered under [Art. 5], and one cow slaughtered by owner, none of the animals were found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered there in 1932 was 45,466, including 3,105 beasts, 1,309 calves, 13,554 pigs, 5,682 sheep and 21,816 lambs, compared with an average of 31,463 for the five years 1910-14 and with 40,068 for the years 1927-1931.

CONDEMNED FOODS.

113,840 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.—over 50 tons—of various foods were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of Meat, of which 109,268lbs. were condemned. The remainder included Fish 448lbs., Poultry 70lbs., Vegetables 1,280lbs., Fruit 104lbs., and Tinned foods 1,937 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

BLIND PERSONS’ ACT.

There were 198 Blind Persons (106 males and 92 females) on our register for 1932. Of these 171 came under the classification of “Unemployable Blind.” 160 of the latter were living at home or in lodgings, while 11 were in Poor Law Institutions and Mental Institutions. The total number of persons, who in addition to blindness, were suffering from other physical or mental defects, was 34, made up as follows :—

Mentally defective	...	...	7
Physically defective	...	...	11
Mentally and physically defective	...	...	2
Mentally defective and deaf	...	...	1
Deaf-blind	...	...	13
			<hr/>
			34
			<hr/>

There was one registered person in Newport in 1932 per 453 inhabitants. In England and Wales there was one per 648 inhabitants in 1932.

Apparently the proportion of blind persons in Newport is above the average. There has been a marked increase in the number of blind persons registered during the last 13 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered, whilst in 1932, the number had been increased to 62,079, and it is recognised that the largest increases have occurred in those areas where comprehensive

schemes for financial assistance to the unemployable blind have been inaugurated within the last 3 or 4 years.

Grants to Unemployable Blind.

95 of the 171 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes.

Under the Corporation scale, grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total means of income up to £1 per week, or in the case of a married couple, both being blind, to bring the total combined income up to 30/- per week.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds 30/- per week. All cases receiving grants are reviewed quarterly.

The total expenditure by the Council for the year, under the whole of the Scheme for Blind Welfare, i.e., including Grants to Blind Aid Society, Augmentation of Wages of Workshop Employees, Grants to Unemployable Blind, &c., was £2,679.

Wireless Sets for the Blind.

The Medical Officer of Health issued 34 certificates to enable the blind to receive exemption from the payment of "wireless" licences.

The Medical Officer of Health is the administrative officer of the Corporation under the Act.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Unfortunately the Journal "Better Health," 2,000 copies of which had been distributed each month since March, 1929, ceased publication in March, 1932. Only the January and February issues were available for distribution. The reason for the withdrawal of the Journal was the paucity of advertisements. The lack of support from traders made the continuance of publication of the Journal financially impossible for the publishers. This was unfortunate, for definite circulation had been established, the monthly issues were looked forward to in many quarters and the paper was serving a useful purpose. The trade slump has had a similar effect on "Better Health" in many other towns also.

Special Lectures.

From January 15th to February 19th, a series of 6 weekly Lectures on Food Chemistry, Dietetics, and Hygiene were held in the Assembly Room, Town Hall, for Health Visitors, School Nurses, Hospital Nurses and Midwives. The Lecturer was W. J. Melhuish, Esq., D.Sc., Ph.D.,

and the subjects of the individual Lectures were:—(1) Food and Life; (2) Body Building Foods; (3) Fats and Their Uses; (4) The Production of Energy; (5) Vitamins and Mineral Salts; (6) A Study of Bacteria, Germs and Germicides. Invitations were sent to all local Nursing Institutions (Public and Private), to Registered Midwives, and to the Departmental Nursing Staffs. The Lectures created considerable interest and very active discussions followed each Lecture. The total attendances numbered 311.

School Lectures.

In order that Dr. Melhuish should make full use of his time in Newport, he agreed to visit the Council Schools to lecture to the scholars on Hygiene. Arrangements were made between him and the Director of Education for 17 lectures to be given in 12 of the Schools, both Girls' and Boys' departments, between February 10th and March 17th inclusive. The Lecturer gave his services without fee to the Corporation.

Venereal Diseases.

Two Mass Meetings were held at the Empire Theatre on Sunday, January 24th, 1932. At the afternoon meeting for women, Mrs. C. Neville Rolfe, O.B.E., lectured on the subject "Is Sex Education Necessary?" followed by the film entitled "How to Tell." Mrs. Margaret M. Basham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., acted as chairman, and about 850 women attended.

At the evening meeting for mixed adults, Dr. Israel Feldman lectured on "Dare We Tell the Truth?" Mrs. Neville Rolfe also spoke. The film "John Smith and Son" was shown. About 1,600 attended and large numbers were turned away. At both meetings many questions were asked and dealt with. Literature was distributed among the audiences, and a large number of pamphlets were sold.

In addition to the Nursing and Clerical Staff of the Health Department, the services of Ranger Guides, members of T.O.C. and the Ambulance Corps were secured as special helpers and stewards.

Advertising consisted of the distribution of 20,000 handbills, the displaying of posters in prominent places and two press notices.

£11 5s. 3d. was received from the collections, and £2 8s. 0d. worth of literature sold. The total expenditure was £33 2s. 9d., receipts £13 13s. 3d.; nett cost £19 9s. 6d.

National Rat Week.

During Rat Week an intensified effort was made by the Health Department to combat the Rat menace.

More than 450 leaflets containing information on the best means of keeping down the rat population were distributed to occupiers of food stores, breweries, marine stores, poultry keepers, pig keepers, allotment holders and others.

To supplement the information contained in the leaflets, advice was given in difficult cases of rat infestation and the services of the Rat Officer were loaned to demonstrate the correct application of modern methods of poisoning and trapping, etc.

The Health Department collaborated with the Borough Engineer's Department to devise improved methods of dealing with the rats in the sewers.

The sewers, reens, river banks, warehouses, refuse tips, farm premises, allotments, and all known rat harbourages received special attention and a total number of 143 rats were killed by the following means :—

Trapped, 9; Gassed, 22; Shot, 52; Poisoned, 40; Ferrets and Dogs, 20.

As more than one thousand baits were laid it is reasonable to suppose that the number of rats killed was considerably more than the number actually found dead.

WATER SUPPLY.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

	Capacity.	Area.	Greatest Depth.
Ynis-y-fro ...	84,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds	37ft.
Do. Subsidy	36,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	21ft. 11ins.
Pant-yr-eos ...	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	84ft.
Wentwood ...	400,000,000 gallons	40 acres 0 rds.	90ft.
Talybont Intake and Llantarnam Service Reservoir ...	5,000,000 gallons	—	—
	<hr/> 670,000,000		

“TALYBONT WATER SUPPLY (*Extract from Corporation Year Book*). The first portion commenced in May, 1923, was officially opened by the Chairman of the Waterworks Committee (Alderman Thomas Parry, J.P.) on the 29th September, 1927, and consists of an Intake Weir on the River Caerfanell (a tributary of the River Usk) with a drainage area of 3,416 acres. For the complete scheme the drainage area is 6,000 acres. From the intake the water passes through about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of 25 inch pipe to the Filtration Plant, which has a maximum capacity of filtration of 5 million gallons per day. After filtration the water flows to the Supply Basin, a short distance away, and there enters the mains for Newport.

The first section of piping from the Supply Basin to Pontypool Road Break Pressure Tank, a distance of 25 miles, is 25 inches in diameter. From the Break Pressure Tank to the Service Reservoir at Llantarnam, a distance of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the piping is 19 inches in diameter, then to the town a portion of the piping is 25 inches, and the remainder 27 inches in diameter.

At Malpas there is a Pressure Reducing Valve for limiting the pressure.

The Service Reservoir at Llantarnam has a storage capacity of 5 million gallons, and its function is to equalise the irregular demand for water in the town.

A considerable number of bridges and sub-ways have been constructed to carry the piping over or under canals, streams, railways, &c.

The first sod in connection with the Impounding Reservoir was cut on the 28th July, 1932, by the Mayor (Councillor Griffith J. Jones, J.P.) and the new road was then opened by Alderman Thomas Parry, J.P., Chairman of the Waterworks Committee."

The water from all the Reservoirs is filtered before it enters the service mains. Pressure filters are used at Ynys-y-fro, Pant-yr-eos, and Wentwood Reservoirs, and Gravity Filters at Talybont.

The daily average amount of water supplied in 1932 to 107,522 persons resident in Newport and surrounding districts, was 3,874,224 gallons, or 36 gallons per head.

With the exception of a few houses in the rural areas of the town, every house is provided with an efficient supply of water from the Corporation mains.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, Barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9 a.m. at Newport.

Since August, 1926, all the instruments have been placed at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised Newport as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly. The Station is 263 feet above sea-level.

In Table 16 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 46.08 inches compared with 43.32 inches in 1931, and an average of 48.50 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was October with 7.94 inches. February was the driest month with .06 of an inch. Rain fell on 183 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1303.6 compared with a five years' average of 1442.8 hours. The daily mean was 3.56 hours of sunshine (29.0 per cent.). June was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 55.6° F. and minimum temperature 43.6° F. The warmest day of the year was August 19th when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 90° F. The warmest night was August 20th with 65° F. The coldest day was February 10th, 32° F.; the coldest night of the year was March 13th, 22° F.

RAT AND MICE ACT.

One professional rat catcher is employed by the Corporation; his services are divided as required between the Urban and Port work. Undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

15,170 baits were laid in Town and Port compared with 11,035 in 1931 and 269 more rats were killed than last year.

As a systematic policy Post Mortem and Bacteriological examinations are made of batches of rats found on board ship after fumigation.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year :—

URBAN—

Number of Premises inspected	...	...	98
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...	...	7940
do. Rats killed :—			
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	353
By Poisons, (estimated) and Traps and Gins	...	...	921
By Shooting	...	...	52
Total	...	...	1326

PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—7,230. (approx.)				Where killed.	
No. of Rats killed (Bodies recovered).					
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Brown	137	370	507	On Ships	372
Black	141	231	372	On Shore	507
Totals	278	601	879		879

TOTAL RATS DESTROYED :—

URBAN	...	...	...	1326
PORT	...	...	...	879
				<u>2205</u>

URBAN WORK.

RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises Deratised.	By Poison, Baits, Traps and Gins.			Dogs and Ferrets			Shooting.			Total Rats Killed.
		Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	
Private Houses	41	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hotels and Breweries	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Buildings	6	—	—	—	38	82	—	—	—	—	120
Flour Mills, Food Stores, etc. ...	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Parks, Allotments, Refuse Tips and Open Spaces	40	258	643	10	97	136	—	19	33	—	1190
Wearing Apparel Stores and Shops ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other classes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	98	260	650	11	135	218	—	19	33	—	1320

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

DWELLING HOUSES.

The total Dwellinghouses (including Institutions) in Newport enumerated at the Census was 18,159. The Local estimate at June 30th, 1931, was 17,832, a difference of 327. In the Census Returns are included as separate dwellings, (1) all tenements if they have separate entrances from outside, and (2) all Huts intended as dwelling places. As these are not included in the Local figures the difference is accounted for.

VOID HOUSES.

444 Dwellings were returned as vacant at the time of the Census but 117 of these were furnished. The remainder, 327, was, therefore, the actual number of Void houses. According to the Rate books the figure on June 30th was 215. Even if the Census figures be taken, only 1.8 per cent. of the Dwellinghouses were void. This shows the demand more than equals the supply, for, to allow for removals, there must always be a certain number of void houses.

At the Census 13,344 Dwellinghouses were occupied by one family; 3,678 by two families and 459 by three or more families. In the latter group only 38 of the 459 families occupied houses with fewer than six rooms. At the 1921 Census 617 dwellings were occupied by three or more families.

The following table of comparisons shows the improvement in

housing conditions in general since the Census of 1921, although there are still a number of individual cases of overcrowding to be found:—

		Census.	
		1921.	1931.
Average number of persons per room	...	1.0	0.87
Population living over 3 persons per room	..	874	573
" " 3 and over 2 " "	...	7542	4211
" " 2 and over 1½ " "	...	22495	11464
" " 1½ and over 1 " "	...	16866	19668

SIZE OF FAMILIES.

Another interesting feature for comparison between the two sets of Census figures is the size of families:—

No. of Persons in Family.	Percentage of Total Families.		Population in those Families.	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
1	4.5	5.2	912	1162
2	16.6	20.2	6772	8950
3	20.4	24.0	12546	15966
4	18.3	19.9	15004	17596
5	14.3	12.7	14640	14100
6	9.8	8.1	12042	10716
7	6.7	4.9	9562	7630
8	4.2	2.5	6904	4496
9	2.7	1.3	4986	2547
10	1.4	0.7	2810	1470
11	0.6	0.2	1353	550
12	0.3	0.1	636	300
13	0.1	0.07	273	195
14	0.0	0.02	140	56
15 and over	0.1	0.02	171	64

During the 10 years the decrease in the size of the families was marked. In 1921, 59.8 per cent. of the families were under 5 in size; by 1931 the percentage of families of less than 5 persons had increased to 69.3. In other words, families of less than 5 persons composed only 39.7 per cent. of the population (in private families) in 1921. In 1931 these small families made up 50.9 per cent. of the population.

NEW HOUSES.

The following table affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1895 :—

		Number of Plans passed (<i>less</i> 20% for houses not erected)	Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average.	Void
1895—1899	...	2222	—	444	—
1900—1904	..	1793	5·7	341	590 (1901)
1905—1909	...	1622	—	324	—
1910—1914	...	936	5·64	187	584 (1911)
1914—1918	...	166	6 (1918)	53	Nil (1918)

Year end- ing June 30th	Inside Borough.							Outside Boro.	Total Houses Built		Nett Increase in Houses for Newport People.
	By Corporation.			By Private Enterprise.	Total.	Taken off Rates.	Net Increase.		Corporation Schemes*	Under Corporation Schemes	
	To Rent.	Sub- sidy.	Total.								
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	8
1921	102	...	102	21	123	4	119	...	102	123	119
1922	176	...	176	25	201	...	201	...	176	201	201
1923	150	...	150	56	206	3	203	...	150	206	203
1924	80	57	137	83	220	6	214	3	140	223	217
1925	8	315	323	17	340	1	339	38	361	378	377
1926	2	262	264	48	312	20	292	109	373	421	401
1927	2	245	247	31	278	5	273	411	658	689	684
1928	114	256	370	33	403	5	398	254	624	657	652
1929	...	146	146	17	163	6	157	240†	386	403	397
1930	...	171	171	52	223	9	214	330†	501	553	544
1931	...	...	...	103	103	8	95	...	...	103	95
1932	...	...	...	103	103	14	89	...	...	103	89
6 mo's to Dec 31 1932	...	...	...	30	30	4	26	...	...	30	26
Totals	634	1452	2086	627	2713	85	2628	1385	3471	4098	4013

*Up to 30th June, 1928, all were Subsidy Houses.

†Includes 126 and 278 houses "To Rent."

From the end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1932, 4,098 houses have been built for Newport people. Of these, 3,471 have been built under Corporation schemes, 1,385 of which were built outside the Borough. After deducting 85 for houses taken off the rates, there remained 4,013 houses to provide for the increase of population from end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1932. On the basis of an average of 5.5 persons per house, these houses, if they have been occupied by Newport people only, provided accommodation for 22,071 of Newport's population.

The Housing problem is closely associated with the financial conditions of the inhabitants. At the end of 1923, there were 2,482 unemployed persons on the local register, compared with 10,342 at the end of 1932.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... 1184 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... 1184 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | ... 304 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... 304 |
| (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... 33 |
| (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... 665 |

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	... 351
---	---------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 : | |
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... Nil |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | ... Nil |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... Nil |
| (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :— | |
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... 40 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By Owners | ... 16 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... Nil |

(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | ... | 30 |

(d) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | Nil |

(e) Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | Nil |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | ... | Nil |

(f) Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwellinghouses having been rendered fit | ... | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative | ... | Nil |
| (4) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | Nil |

Note.—Section 3 and Sections 11 to 15 of the Housing Act, 1925, have been repealed by the Housing Act, 1930, but the proviso to Section 64 of the Act of 1930 continues in force any Notices, Closing Orders, and Demolition Orders made before the operation of the Act (15th August, 1930), and houses subject to those Notices and Orders must continue to be dealt with under the relative provisions of the Act of 1925.

1,618 houses with an estimated population of 9,025 persons were on the Supervision List at the end of the year. This figure includes 404 houses on the Maesglas Housing Estate with an estimated population of 1,992 persons.

Further references to House Inspection and insanitary property with figures and comparisons with previous years are to be found in the Tables of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Moveable bins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are "improvised," and they are coverless and therefore unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become wet and offensive. Under the Newport Corporation Act (No. 2), 1930, the Corporation have power to require owners or occupiers of dwelling-houses, etc., to provide portable covered galvanised iron bins or to themselves provide the dust-bins and to maintain them and to recover from the owners or occupiers the cost, if reasonable: but because of the unsatisfactory financial position it has not been considered advisable to put the powers into operation.

All refuse is disposed of on Refuse Tips which the Corporation maintain for the purpose and is covered with soil—in this way marsh land is reclaimed and nuisance reduced to a minimum.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.)

Premises. (1)	Number of			
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Re-visits. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	32	19	2	...
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	886	208	42	...
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	—	Included in	Workshops	—
Total	918	227	44	...

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under Public Health Acts:</i> *				
Want of cleanliness ...	40	40	...	...
Want of ventilation ...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	3	3	...	...
Other nuisances ...	11	11	...	...
Sanitary } insufficient ...	1	1	...	...
accommo- } unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	...	...
dation } not separate for sexes ...	4	4	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s 101) ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences ...	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	61	61	...	...

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.
Nil.

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

29 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year, namely:—Scarlet Fever 17, Diphtheria 2, Pneumonia 2, and Tuberculosis 8. 20 of the cases were removed to Hospital.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Inspectors and the Health Visitors during 1932:—To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 1,517; Re Meat, Food, etc., 14,105; Infectious Diseases, Birth Enquiries, Private Houses, etc., 39,801, making a grand total of 55,423, compared with 51,640 in 1931 and 54,303 in 1930.

At Newport the death-rate in 1895 was 19.4 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum. During the 5 year period 1927-31 it was just under 12.0 per 1,000 per annum.

The birth-rate has gone down from 36.2 per 1,000 to less than 17. If this reduction, which is common to the country as a whole, continues, the deaths will exceed the births. It will then become a matter of serious national importance.

The death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases has gone down during the same period from 1.64 to .4 per 1,000.

Diphtheria (from .3 to .04), Enteric Fever (from .12 to Nil), and Diarrhoeal diseases (from .46 to .05) showed the greatest reduction.

The Pneumonia and Bronchitis death-rates have also been reduced during that period from 3.47 to 1.3, whilst the Tuberculosis death-rate was 1.58 in 1895 compared with 1.11 in 1932.

On the other hand the death-rate attributed to Cancer has shown a marked increase during the last 36 years. This is undoubtedly due to a great extent to a more accurate diagnosis of the disease, and a change in the age constitution of the population.

Institutional treatment of disease has become much more common. The percentage of the inhabitants dying in Hospitals, etc., has increased by 19.4 during the last 30 years, or from 10.6 in 1895 to 30 in 1932.

This should be borne in mind because of its importance in connection with the question of Hospital provision under the Local Government Act, 1929. Already at Woolston House there are indications that the accommodation will ere long be inadequate to meet the needs of the Borough.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge and thank the Committee for their support since my appointment; and my sincere thanks are due to the Staff of the Department generally and to the Clerical Staff, by whom, owing to the pressure of work, a large amount of overtime has been put in.

I have the honour to be,

Mrs. Poole and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. CATTO,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mrs. Poole and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1932.

The total number of visits paid by the Inspectors during the year was 33,833.

The nature of these inspections and visits is shown in the following table:—

	Inspections.	Revisits.	Informal Notices Served.	Formal Notices Served.
<i>General Sanitary Inspection.</i>				
Dwelling houses on complaint ...	880	4405	344	40
Houses inspected and "Recorded" ...	304	2467	321	1
Premises on the "Supervision List"—				
(a) Corporation Houses ...	3196	820	...	...
(b) Corporation houses on change of tenancy ...	88	20	...	...
(c) Privately owned houses ...	317	220	25	1
Houses let in lodgings ...	49	285	9	1
Common Lodging Houses ...	540	24	11	...
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	222	104	7	1
Accumulations ...	9	12	...	...
Amusement places ...	27	5	1	...
Animals improperly kept ...	7	14	...	...
Back lanes ...	134	8	...	...
{ Factories ...	51	67	5	1
{ Workshops ...	162	101	5	...
{ Workplaces ...	55	22	...	...
{ Outworkers' premises ...	...	...	...	...
Fever cases removed to Hospital, 758	...	...	...	...
Infectious disease enquiries ...	109	23	7	1
Marine stores ...	81	8	...	...
Offensive trades ...	23	3	...	...
Owners or Contractors interviewed, 324	274	2	...	...
Public buildings, hotels, etc. ...	66	68	3	...
Piggeries ...	251	3	...	...
Public urinals ...	173	1	...	...
Rat infestation ...	145	304	...	...
Rubbish tips and open spaces ...	190	52	...	...
Smoke observations ...	217	1	...	...
Schools ...	10	6	...	...
Stables ...	306	170	12	5
Tents, vans and sheds ...	1053	146	...	...
Water courses and reens ...	44	46	...	...
Visits not classified ...	978	360	...	...
<i>Inspection of Food and Supervision of Handling, Storage, and Preparation of Food.</i>				
{ Cowsheds ...	122	...	...	...
{ Dairies ...	213	29	...	...
{ Milkshops ...	678	43	2	...
{ Milk purveyors ...	391	20	...	...
{ Bakehouses ...	490	182	8	3
Butchers' premises ...	3148	94	67	...
Cattle Market ...	90	...	...	...
Cold Stores ...	221	...	...	...
Cooked meat shops ...	1206	31	7	...
Fish and fruit premises ...	546	80	6	...
Food vehicles ...	1636	4	...	...
Fried fish shops ...	1567	52	21	...
Ice cream premises and barrows ...	263	10	2	...
Provision Market ...	370	6	...	...
Provision shops and stores ...	284	34	...	...
Restaurants and kitchens ...	96	32	...	...
Railway stations re food ...	235	...	...	...
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	1035	4	...	...
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	201	2	...	...
Other food stores ...	683	7	...	...
Totals ...	23436	10397	863	54

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied, etc.

	Totals.	Private Houses re Complaint	"Re-corded" Houses	Super-vision List Houses.	Houses let in Lodgings	Common Lodging Houses.	Seamen's Lodging Houses.	Factories, Workshops, Workplaces	Cowsheds, Milkshops, Dairies.	Restaurants and Kitchens	Fried Fish Shops.	Ice Cream Premises.	Provision Shops and Stores.	Butchers' Premises.	Cooked Meat Premises.	Bake-houses.	Fish and Fruit Premises.	Stables.	Other Premises
Exterior.																			
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	208	68	129	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Roofs repaired or renewed	525	256	224	19	9	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes and eaves gutters renewed or repaired	519	267	210	11	10	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired	206	94	103	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rendered for the prevention of dampness	180	63	88	26	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
External plastering repaired	120	55	57	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Damp proof courses inserted	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outbuildings repaired	42	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished	19	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...
Yards, passages, etc., paved or repaired	245	117	112	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Interior.																			
Door and frames renewed or repaired	238	44	186	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Floors renewed or repaired	488	142	309	4	9	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	5	1	7	...	...	...
Floors ventilated	25	11	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired	229	76	138	3	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or plastered	545	156	344	3	21	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	4	...	8	1	...	1
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered	303	97	180	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...
Ladders provided	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladders improved or repaired	52	14	36	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved	33	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Limewashing carried out	247	18	17	2	6	6	2	12	33	6	32	10	7	20	13	49	5	6	3
Rooms, passages, etc., cleansed & repapered or distempered	355	65	42	17	43	150	22	...	...	3	4	1	...	2	1	5	...	...	...
Staircases repaired	81	13	65	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	374	121	211	11	13	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...
Window cords renewed	895	250	579	9	55	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washing boilers provided or repaired	124	45	71	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Washhouses provided or improved	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drainage.																			
New drains constructed	41	20	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Drains cleansed	290	224	20	4	4	...	2	10	1	1	1	...	3	5	1	1	2	2	9
Drains re-constructed	70	55	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Drains repaired	177	132	26	6	1	...	1	3	1	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
*Drains tested—Water	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke	50	26	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	8
Chemical	290	202	40	4	3	...	4	2	4	3	3	1	4	4	...	1	1	1	13
Gullies fixed	112	68	35	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	21	13	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Intercepting traps provided or repaired	17	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lavatory basins or waste pipes trapped or repaired	14	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	74	43	23	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Sink troughs provided	60	22	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	89	46	34	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Water Closets.																			
Additional water closets provided	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Water closet buildings repaired	155	75	57	2	9	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved	33	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Water closets reconstructed	22	13	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet pans cleansed	44	8	13	4	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	3
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	162	103	36	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	1	4
Flushing apparatus provided	30	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Flushing apparatus repaired	71	35	22	3	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Repairs and Nuisances Abated.																			
Accumulation removed	74	14	1	4	4	...	1	2	3	1	4	4	5	7	2	6	2	9	5
Ashbins provided	99	5	4	...	3	...	1	1	...	5	25	...	17	32	2	...	4	...	...
Animals, nuisances from, abated	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Communicating sleeping places abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manure receptacles provided	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Overcrowding abated	7	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Storage accommodation provided or improved	86	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	24	7	8	27	5	6	2	...	...
Water supply provided	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water taps or pipes repaired	10	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other repairs and nuisances abated	163	65	27	17	11	...	3	5	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	1	...	1	36
TOTALS	8036	3015	3585	170	265	162	64	75	59	28	105	27	50	137	31	117	27	39	80

630 complaints were received and attended to. Every complaint is thoroughly investigated no matter how trivial it may appear, for often upon enquiries being made into the trivial matter a major defect or nuisance is found that requires immediate attention. Arising out of these complaints 3,015 nuisances or sanitary defects were discovered, necessitating the service of 384 written notices upon the persons responsible. In many instances the necessary work was carried out as a result of verbal notice being given by the Inspector.

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED, ETC.

The table opposite indicates the nature of the nuisances and sanitary defects remedied during the year. From a perusal thereof it will be seen that a large number of houses have been brought up to a reasonable standard of fitness. In this connection, 351 houses have been rendered fit in consequence of informal action by your officers. The provision of slop sinks has received special attention and these very necessary sanitary fittings have been provided in 59 houses. The lighting and ventilation of rooms has been improved in 33 instances, the provision or improvement of larders has been secured in 57 houses and 124 washing boilers have been provided or repaired.

SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION HOUSES AND PRIVATELY OWNED REPAIRED PROPERTY.

The total number of houses on the "Supervision List" is 1,618, of which 562 are privately owned.

The supervision of these houses is primarily concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the detection and eradication of vermin by the Health Department and in this connection 4,661 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

It is a comparatively easy matter to see whether a house is really clean, superficially clean (just a quick brush round when the Inspector is seen in the vicinity), or dirty.

The detection of vermin is difficult and more especially as some tenants are loath to give real assistance and often, indeed, resort to subterfuge to conceal the fact that their rooms are verminous.

The eradication of vermin and particularly the bed-bug is more difficult still.

The task of disinfection presents peculiar difficulties, for the resistance of the bed-bug to fumigation is surprisingly great and although temporary relief may be obtained there is always a tendency for a recurrence of the trouble.

The difficulties are increased when the houses are very old, with broken plaster and lath and plaster partitions, etc., and in some cases in new premises where means of communication and therefore infestation exist between contiguous houses.

The disinfestation of 215 rooms was carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Health Department and the importance of of this work cannot be overestimated when one considers the discomforts suffered by a fairly large percentage of the population and particularly young children.

SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1932, there were 31 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your Register with a total accommodation for 336 seamen.

During the year licences in respect of 10 of these were cancelled at the request of their respective keepers. One additional licence has been granted, so that there are now 22 Seamen's Lodging Houses with a total accommodation for 149 seamen.

This accommodation appears to be ample for the present requirements of the Port as shown by the following table :—

No. of Seamen for whom accommodation is available ...	149
No. of Seamen accommodated	64
Percentage of accommodation in use	42.9%

In the year 1896 Byelaws were sanctioned by the Board of Trade respecting the licensing, inspection, and sanitary conditions of Seamen's Lodging Houses.

In pursuance of these Byelaws, 326 visits were made during the past 12 months and on no occasion was a serious breach of the Byelaws discovered. Infringements, of a minor character, were immediately rectified upon the keeper's attention being drawn to the matter and at all times the licencees appeared anxious to comply with the regulations.

In view of the abnormal wear and tear to which premises of this kind are subjected, they are kept, generally speaking, in good sanitary condition, for during the year only 66 sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered. These were remedied after the service of 7 informal notices, and the work entailed, together with the statutory half-yearly cleansing and limewashing, was carried out under the supervision of and to the satisfaction of the Health Department.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 12 within the Borough, with accommodation for 316 lodgers. These premises require constant supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained. During the year 564 inspections were made, and after the service of notices 162 nuisances and sanitary defects were remedied.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The Bye-laws have been applied only to houses requiring special supervision as it would be impracticable to register all houses coming within the legal definition of a house let in lodgings. The 334 spec-

tions were directed primarily to the maintenance of cleanliness and the prevention of overcrowding.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

This Act provides for the marking of certain imported foodstuffs in order that the public may know whether they are buying "Foreign," "Empire" or "English" produce.

It was found that numerous Traders were unaware of their responsibilities with respect to the correct marking of these foodstuffs. To assist them, handbills were distributed to all greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers, and others concerned, directing their attention to the requirements of the Orders in Council relating to the marking of imported Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs in Shell, Dried Eggs, Currants, Sultanas, Raisins, Oat Products, Honey, Frozen or Chilled Salmon and Butter.

Since the distribution of the handbills and subsequent warning letters when necessary, there has been a considerable improvement in the observance of the marking orders.

There are, however, some shopkeepers who appear to treat the question of marking with a certain amount of indifference and in these instances it may be necessary to resort to more stringent action to persuade them to comply with the provisions of the Act.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The registers, statutory statements and other records kept by manufacturers and others were examined and found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

The 10 samples obtained (Fertilisers 7, Feeding Stuffs 3) were submitted for analysis and the nature, substance or quality of the samples proved to be in accordance with the statutory statements supplied.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

Premises where Rag Flock is used are visited and samples of the flock are submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. During the year 6 samples were obtained. Three of the samples were found to contain Chlorine greatly in excess of the amount permitted in the Regulations.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the vendor, who, under the provisions of the Act pleaded a warranty and summoned the manufacturer to appear before the Court. The vendor was dismissed from the case and the manufacturer fined £7 10s. 0d.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

In many instances of rat infestation it has been found that the ingress of rats into buildings has been by means of defective drains; when these have been located and repaired or re-constructed it is rarely that a second complaint is received.

Additional information concerning the details of the work performed during "Rat Week" will be found on page 56 of the Medical Officer's Report.

National Rat Week, of course, received considerable publicity and for one week of the year the attention of the public is focussed on this problem. For the Health Department, however, every week of the year is a Rat week and the following table summarises the work done by the Rat Officer :—

Number of premises visited and found to be infested with rats	...	...	...	...	...	98
Number of poison baits laid (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	7940
Number of rats killed by poison (estimated), traps and gins	...	...	...	...	...	921
Number of rats killed by dogs and ferrets	...	...	...	...	...	405

DISINFECTION WORK.

The following work has been carried out by the Disinfectors during the year :—

	General.		T.B.		Vermin.		Total
Premises disinfected	1336	...	128	...	161	...	1625
Rooms disinfected	2984	...	318	...	367	...	3669
Articles disinfected	—	...	—	...	—	...	5396
Articles destroyed	—	...	—	...	—	...	62

STABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 476. In addition to verbal notices being given for slight infringements of the Byelaws 17 notices were served requiring the provision of improved drainage and suitable and properly constructed manure receptacles, and 13 receptacles were constructed in accordance with the Bye Laws.

The provision of proper receptacles and the rigid supervision to prevent large accumulations of manure, combined with the advice given to stable keepers, respecting the destruction of flies in the larvae stage, does much to lessen the fly nuisance and its attendant dangers.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year under review 217 smoke observations were made and in all instances where undue emissions were made the firms concerned were immediately notified.

Whenever practicable, advice on modern methods of smoke prevention and fuel economy is given to those responsible for the management of boilers and it is to be hoped that by this co-operation with manufacturers a considerable reduction in the emission of black smoke from boiler chimneys will be effected.

MUSIC HALLS AND CINEMAS.

Visits have been paid to all music halls and cinemas in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these premises and improvements have been effected in all instances upon informal notice being given to the management.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of visits, re-visits, and notices served in connection with the inspection and supervision of the handling, storing and preparation of food.

The provision of suitable receptacles for the storage of refuse has received close attention.

After the service of notices, 25 fried fish shops have been provided with covered galvanised iron bins and in butchers' premises 32 bins have been provided. All the fried fish shops in the Borough now have sanitary fly-proof receptacles for storing refuse.

Admirable though this may be, the fact should be kept in mind that much of the good in this connection is nullified when, as often happens, the occupiers of adjoining houses store domestic refuse in all kinds of improvised ashbins ranging from decayed wicker baskets to ancient foot-baths.

Premises.	Inspections	Revisits.	Informal Notices Served.	Formal Notices Served.
Cowsheds	122	—	—	—
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Purveyors	1282	92	2	—
Bakehouses	490	182	8	3
Butchers' Premises	3148	94	67	—
Cattle Market	90	—	—	—
Cold Stores	221	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	1206	31	7	—
Fish and Fruit Premises	546	80	6	—
Food Vehicles	1636	4	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1567	52	21	—
Ice Cream Premises and Barrows	263	10	2	—
Provision Market	370	6	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores	284	34	—	—
Restaurants and Kitchens	96	32	—	—
Railway Stations re Food	235	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public)	1035	4	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private)	201	2	—	—
Other Food Stores	683	7	—	—
	13475	630	113	3

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The supervision and inspection of the carcasses of animals slaughtered occupies a considerable amount of time as an endeavour is made to examine thoroughly every carcase before it is passed as fit for

human consumption. As will be seen from the following table 43,595 animals were slaughtered and inspected, as compared with 36,635 in 1931.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are two of these premises licensed within the Borough. Both are in a good state of repair and are well kept. Under the provisions of the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, 201 notices of intention to slaughter were received during the year, and a total number of 2,632 animals were slaughtered and inspected.

MEAT INSPECTION AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The work done in connection with Meat inspection during the year is set out in detail in the following tables :—

(1) *Number of Animals slaughtered and inspected.*

Description.	Public Abattoir.	Private Slaughter Houses.	Total.
Beasts	3089	...	3089
Calves	1288	...	1288
Pigs	13675	1060	14735
Sheep and Lambs ...	25543	1572	27115
	43595	2632	46227

In addition to the above, 638 carcasses were inspected which had been slaughtered outside the Borough.

(2) *Amount in lbs. Condemned as unfit for human consumption.*

Description.	Public Abattoir.	Private Slaughter Houses.	Total.
Beef	88064½	...	88064½
Veal	1346	...	1346
Pork	8769½	552½	9322
Mutton and Lamb ...	9456½	497	9953½
	107636½	1049½	108686

(3) *Entire carcasses condemned for the undermentioned reasons.*

Cause.	Beasts.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep & Lambs.	Totals.
Abcesses and Decomposition ...	—	—	—	5	5
Black Quarter ...	—	1	—	—	1
Dropsy and Emaciation ...	33	3	4	152	192
Inflammation ...	—	6	1	1	8
Immaturity ...	—	2	—	—	2
Jaundice ...	—	—	3	1	4
Johnes Disease ...	1	—	—	—	1
Natural Death ...	—	—	—	3	3
Pleurisy ...	—	—	2	—	2
Pneumonia ...	1	—	1	—	2
Pyæmia ...	1	1	—	—	2
Septicæmia ...	1	—	—	—	1
Slink ...	—	2	—	—	2
Swine Fever ...	—	—	2	—	2
Swine Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis ...	101	1	47	1	150
Other Causes ...	—	—	2	7	9
Totals ...	138	16	63	170	387

FLUKE DISEASE—DISTOMATOSIS.

As anticipated and mentioned in my report for 1931, a large number (152) of carcasses of sheep slaughtered at the Slaughterhouse were condemned for Dropsy and Emaciation, the chief cause of which was Distomatosis. It is fortunate, however, that the outbreak did not approach the severity of that experienced in 1920.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The commonest disease met with in meat inspection is Tuberculosis and as usual the amount of meat condemned for this disease was about one half of the total quantity condemned for all causes.

This is not surprising in view of the high percentage of cattle in the average herd that react to the Tuberculin test.

This figure must not, however, be considered as an indication of the quality of the beasts sent into the Public Slaughterhouse because a large number of the animals are sent in for slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order as having either yielded Tuberculous Milk or for showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis.

The entire carcasses of 101 beasts and 47 pigs were condemned for this disease, but when it is realised that more than seventeen

thousand beasts and pigs were examined it will be seen that no anxiety need be entertained as to the quality of the meat supplied generally.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

In addition to Meat condemned, the undermentioned foods have also been condemned during the year :—

Description.	Reason for Condemnation.	Premises.	Amount in lbs.
Beef and Mutton	Bone taint & decomposition	Cold Stores ...	582
Poultry ...	Tuberculosis ...	Allt-yr-yn Hospital...	70
Fish	Decomposition ...	Provision Market	448
Blackberries ...	" ...	" " ...	48
Green Peas ...	" ...	" " ...	680
Brussels Sprouts	" ...	" " ...	600
Strawberries ...	" ...	" " ...	56
Tinned Foods ...	" ...	Provision Warehouses etc. ...	2670 $\frac{3}{4}$
			5154 $\frac{3}{4}$

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND VENDORS.

Premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold are inspected at frequent intervals, care being taken to ensure that the utmost cleanliness is maintained in the preparation, handling and storage of this commodity and for this purpose 273 inspections were made.

Where premises are found to be quite unsuitable for the manufacture or sale of ice cream, owing to unsuitable structure, dilapidations, unsuitable or unwholesome condition, the existence of which would render the ice cream liable to become contaminated, the vendor or manufacturer is warned that until the premises are put into a satisfactory condition, permission will be withheld for the manufacture or storage of ice cream with the alternative of proceedings being instituted under the provisions of the Newport Corporation Act, 1906.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK VENDORS.

The milk supply of the Town receives very close attention and under this heading 1,496 inspections were made to premises where milk is produced or stored. A general tightening up of the Regulations has produced a marked improvement in the condition of these premises.

The quality of the milk sold is well above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition of the milk submitted for analysis being: Fat 3.47 per cent., Solids not Fat 8.73 per cent. Of the 222 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 16 samples, as compared with 5 last year,

failed to conform to the necessary standards and in 12 instances legal proceedings were instituted against the vendors.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

There are now six milksellers licensed to sell milk in the Borough under this Order. 1 "Certified" milk, 1 "Grade A. T.T.," 1 Grade A," and 3 "Pasteurised."

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated milks, 27 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination. Only two of the samples shewed an excess of organisms and in both instances cautions were issued after enquiries had been made.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register was 75 within the Borough; Inspections, 490 during the year. The number of nuisances and defects discovered in the course of inspection was 119, for which 11 notices were served; 182 re-visits were paid in order to ensure that the notices were complied with—65 of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness. Nearly all of these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in a good sanitary condition due, no doubt, to the close supervision given to them.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

294 samples were submitted for analysis during the year. 221 were official samples and 73 Informal Samples. The results of analysis and the nature of the samples taken is shown in the Public Analyst's report on page 49.

The work of the Department is growing rapidly and I take this opportunity of thanking the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mrs. Poole and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. J. BURR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Table 1.

CENSUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS REVISED TO JUNE, 1932.

June 30th, 1932.																		
Wards.	Area in Acres.	*Census, 1931.			Estimated No. of Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House	No. of Persons.					Houses					Average No. of Persons per Dwelling House	Density (persons per acre)
		No. of Persons					Increase since last Census	Estimated No. in Borough			No. Built in 12 months	Increase since last Census	Estimated No. in					
		Male	Female	Total				Inhabited	Void	Total								
Crindau ...	277	4156	4114	8270	1681	4'92	4176	4134	8310	40	8-1	7	1675	13	1688	4'92	30'00	
Caerau ...	502	4282	5176	9458	2216	4'27	4303	5201	9504	46	11-3	8	2201	23	2224	4'27	18'93	
St. Woolos	244	3320	4077	7397	1541	4'80	3336	4097	7433	36	-2	-2	1506	33	1539	4'83	30'46	
Tredegar...	79	3522	3598	7120	1119	6'36	3539	3615	7154	34	...	...	1112	7	1119	6'39	90'56
Alexandra	1251	4830	4226	9056	1355	6'68	4853	4247	9100	44	4-5	-1	1341	13	1354	6'72	7'27	
Central ...	194	3411	3184	6595	1043	6'32	3427	3200	6627	32	-1	-1	1018	24	1042	6'36	34'16	
St. Julians	421	5347	5615	10962	2574	4'26	5373	5642	11015	53	32	32	2587	19	2606	4'23	26'16	
Maindee ...	273	3557	3940	7497	1809	4'14	3574	3959	7533	36	11	11	1790	30	1820	4'14	27'59	
Victoria ...	175	3874	3936	7810	1623	4'81	3893	3955	7848	38	...	...	1598	25	1623	4'83	44'84
Lliswerry...	1604	7572	7461	15033	2871	5'24	7609	7497	15106	73	37-2	35	2878	23	2906	5'20	9'42	
Whole Borough	5020 α	43871	45327	89198	17832	5'00	44083	45547	89630	432	103 -14	93 -4	17706	215	17921 b	5'00	17'85	

* Figures supplied by the Registrar General prior to the issue of the Official Census Returns.

^a Includes 589 acres covered by water.

^b Includes 634 Houses built under Corporation Scheme and 1452 Subsidy Houses. 981 Newport Subsidy Houses and 404 Houses under Corporation Scheme built outside Borough not included.

[illegible]

Table 3.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	{ Certified ...	40	7	5	6	58	19	13	14	7	111
	{ Certified by Coroner after P.M. ...	2				2		1			3
	{ Uncertified ...										
	{ Inquests ...								2		2
	{										
	Small-pox ...										
	Chicken-pox ...										
	Measles ...										
	Scarlet Fever ...							1			1
	Whooping Cough ...								2	1	3
	Diphtheria and Croup ...									1	1
	Influenza ...						1				1
	Erysipelas ...										
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...										
	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...										
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...							1			1
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...										
	Convulsions ...	2				2			1		3
	Laryngitis ...										
	Bronchitis ...			1	1	2	1		1		4
	Pneumonia (all forms) ...			1	1	2	5	5	5	3	20
	Other Respiratory Diseases ...							1			1
	Diarrhœa ...										
	Enteritis ...	1		1		2	1	1			4
	Gastritis ...						2	1	1		4
	Syphilis ...										
	Other Venereal Diseases ...										
	Rickets ...										
	Suffocation, overlying ...										
	Injury at Birth... ..	4				4					4
	Atelectasis ...	2				2					2
	Congenital Malformations ...	9	4		1	14	3	3	1	1	22
	Premature Birth ...	21	3	1	2	27	3	2	1		33
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	2		1	1	4	2				6
	Burns, Accidental ...								2		2
	Icterus Neonatorum ...	1				1					1
	Other Causes ...						1		1		2
	Ill-defined ...						1				1
Totals ..		42	7	5	6	60	19	14	14	9	116

Nett Births registered:—Legitimate, 1,461; Illegitimate, 48; Total, 1,509.

Infant Deaths—Number:—Legitimate, 112; Illegitimate, 4; Total, 116.

Rate:—Legitimate, 76·7; Illegitimate, 83·3; Total, 76·9

Deaths from all causes at all ages: 1,062; Population 89,630.

Table 4.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1932
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- correct- ed Number 3	Net		Number 6	Rate 7	of Nonresi- dents regis- tered in the District 8	of Residents not regis- tered in the District 9	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number 4	Rate 5					Number 10	Rate per 1000 net Births 11	Number 12	Rate 13
five y'rs Average 1922-1926	96328	2065	2042	21.22	1179	12.24	145	61	144	70.5	1095	11.37
five y'rs Average 1927-1931	92723	1731	1679	18.10	1212	13.07	167	72	114	68.0	1117	12.04
1927	95109	1772	1732	18.21	1241	13.05	146	89	116	66.9	1184	12.45
1928	94093	1735	1693	17.99	1150	12.11	165	64	118	69.7	1049	11.15
1929	93133	1759	1691	18.16	1304	14.00	194	65	119	70.4	1175	12.62
1930	92070	1745	1682	18.27	1104	11.99	166	73	92	54.7	1011	10.98
1931	89210	1648	1599	17.92	1263	14.16	166	69	126	78.8	1166	13.07
1932	89630	1557	1509	16.83	1106	12.34	108	64	116	76.9	1062	11.85

Populations 1926 to 1930 revised after Census.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Crindau.	Central.	Alexandra.	Maindee.	Llswerry.	Beechwood.	Whole Town.
Mothers on Register	353	450	321	400	211	210	1945
Expectant Mothers (Included in above figures)	51	90	35	50	71	36	333
Infants on Register	86	116	75	101	72	56	506
Children on Register	342	389	334	353	217	202	1837

[illegible]

	Total	Weekly Average.	Total	Weekly Average.	Total	Weekly Average.	Total	Weekly Average.	Total	Weekly Average.	Total	Weekly Average.	Total	Weekly Average.
Attendances.														
Mothers	2957	61·6	5211	108·6	2622	54·6	3047	63·5	2235	46·6	2060	42·9	18132	377·7
Expectant Mothers (Included above)	277	5·77	612	12·75	314	6·5	287	5·98	257	5·3	189	3·9	1936	40·3
Total	2957	61·6	5211	108·6	2622	54·6	3047	65·5	2235	46·6	2060	42·9	18132	377·7
Infants under 1 year	1522	31·7	2521	52·5	1120	23·3	1407	29·3	1102	22·9	936	19·5	8608	179·5
Children 1-5 years	1639	34·2	3202	66·7	1813	37·7	1839	38·3	1363	28·4	1351	28·1	11207	233·5
Total Attendances	6118	127·5	10934	227·8	5555	115·7	6293	131·1	4700	97·9	4347	90·5	37947	790·6

Under 1 year		1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year		1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year		1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year		1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year		1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year		1-5 yrs.
354		299	424		290	276		191	315		320	218		145	178		1387
1244		866	1415		787	678		379	1070		892	534		318	428		3531
6			21			6			11			4			1		49
20-26			41-62			7-13			24-35			8-12			13-14		113-162
£23 12 0			£41 14 6			£2 4 9			£38 12 0			£8 19 9			£15 14 6		£130 17 6
18			26			7			30			9			7		97
£27 17 0			£49 11 0			£43 8 0			£38 4 6			£11 13 9			£10 5 0		£140 19 3
16 5 8			11 8			5 12			78 0			6 0			1 0		1 0 8

Clothing.	(Interest)									
	£0 10 0	£0 10 0	£11 10 0	£11 10 0	£11 10 0	£11 10 0	£11 10 0	£11 10 0	£11 10 0	£11 10 0
Garments made and sold	18	36	51	31	22	30	188			
Amount received	...	£1 16 6	£3 7 8	£3 17 10	£1 13 11½	£2 6 11	£16 3 4½			
Number and value of Garments given away	...	7	9	17	10	8	63			
Total value of Stock in hand--Flannel	...	£1 1 0	£1 4 6	£2 11 0	£1 8 4	£1 2 8	£9 3 6			
Rubber Goods	...	£3 16 0	£3 8 1	£10 17 6	£5 7 2	£1 11 9½	£25 17 6½			
Wool	£0 3 6	£0 12 3	...	...	£0 15 9			
	£0 3 5			

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF NECESSITOUS CASES SUPPLIED WITH FREE MILK DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

Ward.	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total Cases	Pasteurised Milk		Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.		Dried Milk		Total	
							Amount in Pints	Cost	Amount in Pints	Cost	Amount in Pounds	Cost	Pints	Pounds
Grindau ...	20	54	3	19	11	107	2114	£ s. d. 18 17 8	560	£ s. d. 9 6 8	66	2674	66	£ s. d. 32 17 10
Caeran ...	6	15	...	6	12	39	588	5 5 11	280	4 13 4	44	868	44	13 5 3
St. Woolos	4	11	...	9	4	28	420	3 19 4	252	4 4 0	22	672	22	9 16 6
Tredegar ...	31	34	1	21	25	112	1834	16 16 10	1176	19 12 0	30	3010	30	38 11 0
Alexandra ...	45	58	2	38	32	175	2926	26 7 4	1596	22 12 0	96	4522	96	59 18 10
Central ...	15	40	...	30	30	115	1512	13 10 8½	1344	22 8 0	54	2856	54	40 3 6½
St. Julians	14	24	...	6	8	52	1064	9 14 7	294	4 18 0	12	1358	12	15 10 7
Maindee ...	6	8	1	3	3	21	420	3 12 8	168	2 16 0	...	588	...	6 8 8
Victoria ...	8	43	1	6	6	64	1484	13 0 8	308	5 2 8	78	1792	78	18 11 10
Liswerry ...	48	95	3	37	55	238	4032	35 16 10	2185	36 8 4	...	6217	...	78 1 4
Whole Borough	197	382	11	175	186	951	16394	147 2 6½	8163	136 1 0	408	24557	408	313 5 4½

Table 7.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1932, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.
(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1932, but those for towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1931.
The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.												Rate per 1,000 Live Births					Percentage of Total Deaths			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Rate per 1,000 Live Births				Total Deaths under One Year	Maternal Mortality		Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death	
												Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years	3.31	77	0.66		1.32	1.98					92.0	5.4	2.6
England and Wales ...	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	1.61	2.63	4.24	91.1	6.2	1.8	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	?	?	?	91.3	5.9	2.3	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5
126 Smaller Towns (1931 Adjusted Populations 25,000—50,000)	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	?	?	?	91.9	5.8	1.3	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0
London ...	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	?	?	?	89.4	6.2	4.4	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.0
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	16.8	0.72	11.8	—	—	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.26	0.47	3.31	77	0.66	1.32	1.98	92.0	5.4	2.6	92.0	5.4	2.6	—

Table 9.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born from July 1st, 1896,
to June 30th, 1932.

YEAR. (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abeyance	Certificates of Exemption	Percentage successfully Vaccinated
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	2223	1708	11'6	'2	243	57	13'4	82	34.8	72	87'7
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	2350	1148	5'7	...	203	110	12'8	146	2'6	719	53'4
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	2101	715	4'6	..	127	103	13'0	67	4'0	1068	36'7
1927	1917	597	6	...	96	79	21	86	9	1023	33'2
1928	1714	446	13	...	91	72	24		15	978	28'1
1929	1757	378	3	...	99	51	20	86	82	1038	23'1
1930	1833	448	8	1	80	20	40	85	49	1102	26.3
1931	1670	425	11	...	99	32	16	65	20	1002	27'5
1932	1659	327	6	...	85	30	9	81	15	1106	20'97

Table 10.

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.												At all Ages. Corresponding period last year.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.										Cases Admitted from outside Borough.	Total Admissions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	At Ages—Years.													Crindau.	Caerau.	St. Woolos.	Tredegar.	Alexandra.	Central.	St. Julians.	Maindee.	Victoria.	Lliswerry.	Crindau.	Caerau.	St. Woolos.	Tredegar.	Alexandra.	Central.	St. Julians.	Maindee.	Victoria.	Lliswerry.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Un- der 1.	1 to 2	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Scarlet Fever—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

† Ceased to be compulsorily notifiable after 19th May, 1931.

Births, Deaths & Infectious Diseases Notification Chart, for the year 1932.

The notifications of, and deaths from Infectious Diseases (other than Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) refer to Residents only

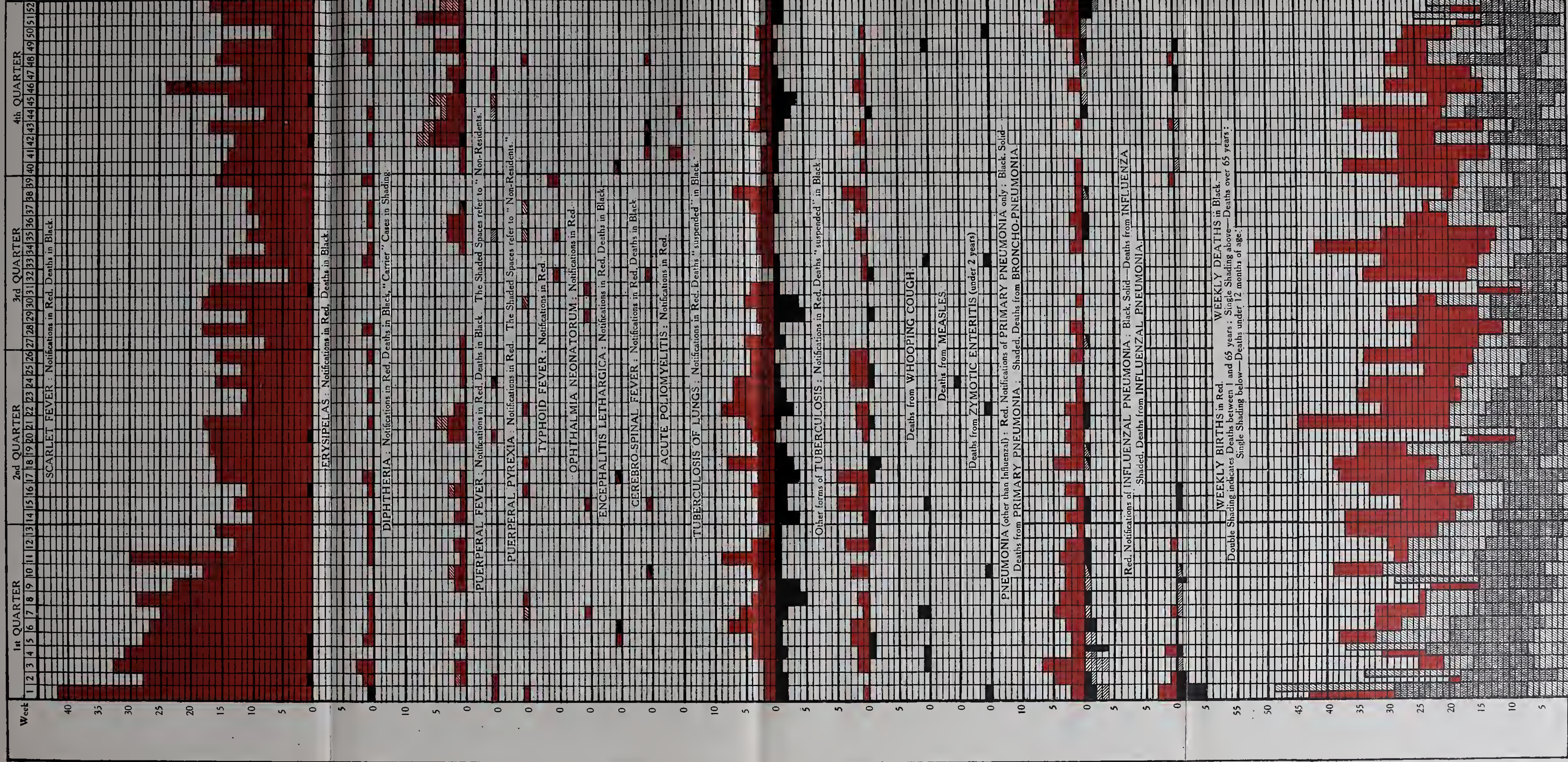


Table 11

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930

Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1932.

Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases.																								
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Bones and Joints		Bowels		Glands		Brain		Skin		Kidneys		Eyes		General			
	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
FORM "A."																								
Total Notifications (<i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	338	132	116	248	49	41	90	10	8	5	3	30	23	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	
Primary Notifications ...	256	99	89	188	36	32	68	6	7	4	2	22	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
FORM I.—Notifications.																								
Poor Law Institutions ...	8	3	4	7	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanatoria ...	149	66	58	124	17	8	25	4	2	1	1	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FORM II.—Notifications.																								
Poor Law Institutions ...	6	4	1	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanatoria ...	135	68	48	116	6	13	19	1	3	...	1	5	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 12.

YEAR, 1932.

School.	MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES.						WHOOPIING COUGH.						CHICKEN POX.						MUMPS.						OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No. of Cases.	
Alexandra	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolt Street	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church Road
Corporation Road	1	2	4	8	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clytha	1	...	16	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crindau	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durham Road	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eveswell	5	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Cross	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lliswerry	4	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maindee	13	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shaftesbury	20	4	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's	9	...	...	9	...	...	13	7	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Woolos	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerton	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tredegar Wharf	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belle Vue Central	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brynglas Central
Hatherleigh Central
Newport Secondary
High School	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Father Hill Memorial
Private School	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No School	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	2	9	2	...	13	5	6	101	64	...	176	17	32	117	15	...	181	6	13	15	2	...	36	27	29	26	1	2	85	

Table 12a

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
1897 to 1932.

Year.	*Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP.			
		Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	P. cent- age of removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases.	Fatality % Home Nursed cases.
10 yrs. av. 1897- 1906.	255	225	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907- 1916.	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917- 1926.	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
1927	183	102	73.5	3	100.0	37	75.6	7.2	9.1
1928	203	103	81.5	10	90.0	35	71.4	...	...
1929	351	95	88.4	5	100.0	133	82.7	5.4	8.7
1930	617	307	82.7	8	100.0	227	75.8	...	1.8
1931	820	976	65.3	2	100.0	135	74.1	3.0	2.8
1932	782	865	72.8	4	100.0	79	86.1	5.9	...

*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 13.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 5 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM.	1928			1929			1930			1931			1932		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Groceries ...	433	11	3	414	14	1	416	1	11	482	9	9	500	8	11
Meat and Fish ...	294	12	8	292	18	6	319	15	3	398	14	5	463	12	2
Vegetables and Fruit ...	26	3	0	14	7	0	0	15	0	29	0	0	129	15	11
Milk, Cream and Eggs ...	226	19	4	205	0	10	252	6	8	399	6	10	399	8	4
Wines, Spirits and Minerals ...	9	2	6	16	7	6	11	2	0	16	16	9	10	12	6
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc. ...	149	18	3	228	17	10	309	11	9	358	8	0	382	18	7
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc. ...	114	0	5	123	19	7	142	0	6	141	13	8	159	0	10
Ironmongery ...	22	12	4	13	15	3	18	8	6	28	17	2	32	8	1
Crockery ...	47	16	5	189	0	0	61	0	2	42	14	6	48	6	0
Drapery and Uniforms ...	151	12	2	28	3	10	124	10	9	273	15	3	288	14	10
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc. ...	24	11	1	24	0	5	22	17	5	33	5	3	32	19	3
Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	472	18	9	618	8	8	431	4	6	895	11	0	323	13	7
Repairs, Fittings, etc. ...	...	...	...	46	18	7	50	14	9	42	11	2	40	15	10
Poultry and Poultry Food ...	121	6	11	79	8	0	69	3	2	102	15	9	107	5	5
Ground Expenses ...	82	10	3	93	16	11	72	7	7	72	5	9	35	14	4
Horse and Motor Hire—Hauling ...	342	3	4	317	16	1	318	10	4	393	19	0	417	18	5
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping ...	271	2	2	225	8	5	237	16	11	260	0	2	272	7	4
Electricity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas ...	68	0	9	67	17	6	58	1	0	85	16	10	104	2	4
Water ...	216	9	9	210	13	10	183	3	7	205	2	2	160	1	1
Rates and Insurance ...	15	15	7	16	6	0	15	19	1	31	12	5	38	16	4
Telephone Charges ...	7	12	7	27	15	11	28	6	9	14	3	11	47	12	8
Sundries ...	1	6	3	2	1	5	1	13	6	3	5	2	11	5	11
Disbursements ...	1005	14	3	961	17	8	993	3	4	1052	11	4	1243	15	9
Salaries { Med. Supt., Matron and Nurses ...	1235	16	7	1266	7	1	1227	9	2	1213	0	11	1189	0	0
Salaries { Domestic and Grounds ...	818	6	5	746	11	9	424	14	6	455	17	9	317	18	3
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	49	6	2	52	6	11	49	7	10	73	18	11	103	7	9
Allowances, N. H. and Unemployment Insurance, etc. ...	6209	9	2	6284	19	7	5840	5	11	7107	13	10	6862	0	5
TOTALS ...	1833	13	2	1631	9	8	1386	19	3	1802	3	4	1440	15	8
RECEIPTS ..	275			246			406			601			947		
No. of Patients treated ...															

‡Includes Clerical Assistance at Health Dept.

Table 14.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns made to the Medical Officer of Health during the year ended 31st December, 1932, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with figures for previous year and averages for previous five years for comparison.

	Year ended 31st Dec., 1932.		Year ended 31st Dec. 1931.		Average for 5 years 1927-31	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—						
Suffering from Syphilis	54	28	66	23	85·6	22·6
" " Soft Chancre	17	...	26	1	27·8	·8
" " Gonorrhœa	100	12	120	21	151·2	17·8
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	39	14	43	13	42·4	11·6
Total	210	54	255	58	307·0	52·8
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—						
Syphilis	1	2	8	2	8·2	1·6
Soft Chancre	6	...	14	1	7·8	·8
Gonorrhœa	36	2	54	9	44·4	5·6
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	48	17	44	13	41·4	12·2
Total	91	21	120	25	101·8	20·2
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis	46	16	23	19	39·4	25·4
Soft Chancre	6	...	4	...	4·6	...
Gonorrhœa	53	7	28	8	47·2	13·4
Total	105	23	55	27	91·2	38·8
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis	1536	1269	1770	995	1754·6	912·8
Soft Chancre	68	...	119	5	102·2	2·6
Gonorrhœa	1189	201	1771	353	1614·6	237·0
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	64	35	99	33	116·2	30·8
Total	2857	1505	3759	1386	3587·6	1183·2
5. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—						
Observation ... ..	...	...	...	...	2·4	...
Syphilis	58	30	109	90	125·8	104·4
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	12·6	...
Gonorrhœa	140	190	73	96	122·8	105·0
Non-Venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	1·6	...
Total	198	220	182	186	265·2	209·4
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzene Compounds	197	152	185	104	215·4	99·2
7. Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given:—						
N.A.B., and others. Under '3	439	433	124	119	81·6	85·2
" '3 and under '6	477	393	361	339	278·4	213·2
" '6 and over	96	14	166	18	245·6	7·2
1 c.c. ... ..	...	...	227	176	282·2	156·6
2 c.c. ... ..	...	...	203	113	40·6	22·6
5 c.c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	2·4	13·6
Total	1012	840	1081	765	930·8	498·4
8. Examinations of Pathological material:—						
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—						
For detection of Spirochætes	33	7	30	2	40·2	2·4
" " Gonococci	242	145	337	196	379·8	151·0
For Wassermann Reaction	280	154	296	143	363·8	140·0
Others	11	...	12	2	10·4	1·6
Total	566	306	675	343	794·2	295·0
9. Number of Arsenobenzene Compounds issued from Health Department:—						
N.A.B., etc., under '3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2·6	...
'3 and under '6	25	...	46	...	53·6	...
'6 and over	15	...	32	...	45·4	...
Galyl '3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	·4	...
'4 ... ..	...	...	...	...	·8	...
Total	40	...	78	...	102·8	...

Table 16.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1932.

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F, and corrected for Index Error).

MONTH	Mean Reading of Barometer.	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in Inches All-yr-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	30.128	47.8	38.8	9.0	42.8	41.8	91.2	43.6	45.8	7.26	35.0	258.39
February	30.482	42.7	33.9	8.8	37.5	35.4	79.8	39.7	43.7	.06	64.0	287.03
March	29.950	48.6	34.1	14.5	40.2	37.7	77.9	40.2	42.1	2.76	142.2	366.51
April	29.743	51.0	39.1	11.9	44.9	42.7	82.1	45.6	44.9	4.08	112.1	414.32
May	29.845	57.1	44.8	12.3	52.0	49.2	80.9	52.3	48.6	6.20	97.3	482.11
June	30.055	67.2	49.3	17.9	59.2	54.7	73.9	59.4	53.5	1.86	216.4	494.21
July	29.879	67.5	54.5	13.0	61.4	58.2	81.5	62.6	57.6	3.54	134.3	497.01
August	30.066	71.9	57.1	14.8	63.6	60.4	82.5	64.8	60.0	2.29	175.0	449.31
Sept.	29.886	62.6	49.7	12.9	56.6	54.6	87.4	60.2	59.8	4.92	128.0	377.45
October	29.694	54.9	46.6	8.3	49.4	47.6	86.9	52.7	54.8	7.94	109.6	329.06
November	30.062	48.8	40.6	8.2	44.3	42.5	87.8	46.3	50.2	2.31	49.1	265.00
December	30.033	46.2	38.2	8.0	41.6	40.3	88.3	42.8	46.3	2.86	40.6	243.39
										46.08	1303.6 hrs.	

